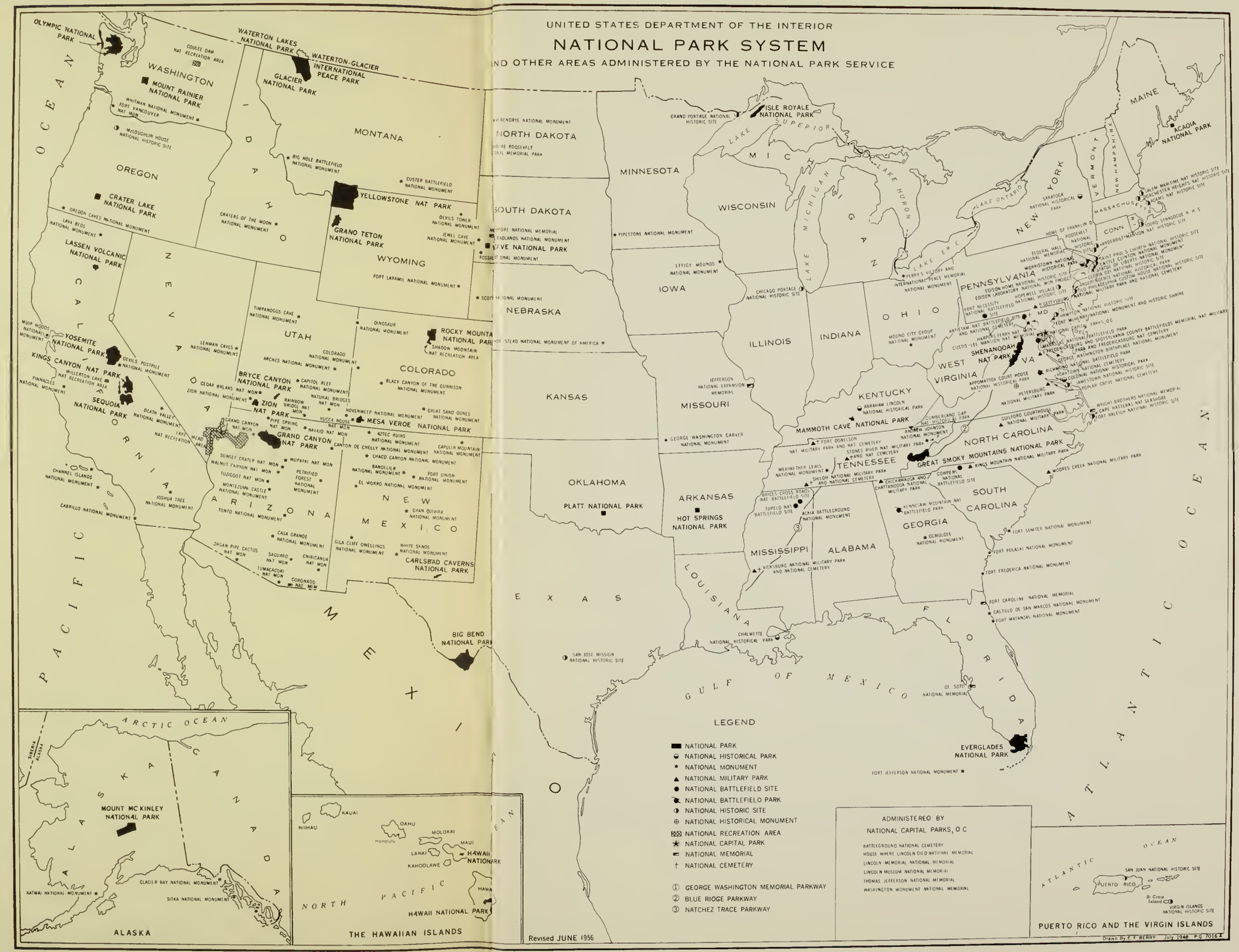
The National Park Story in Pictures

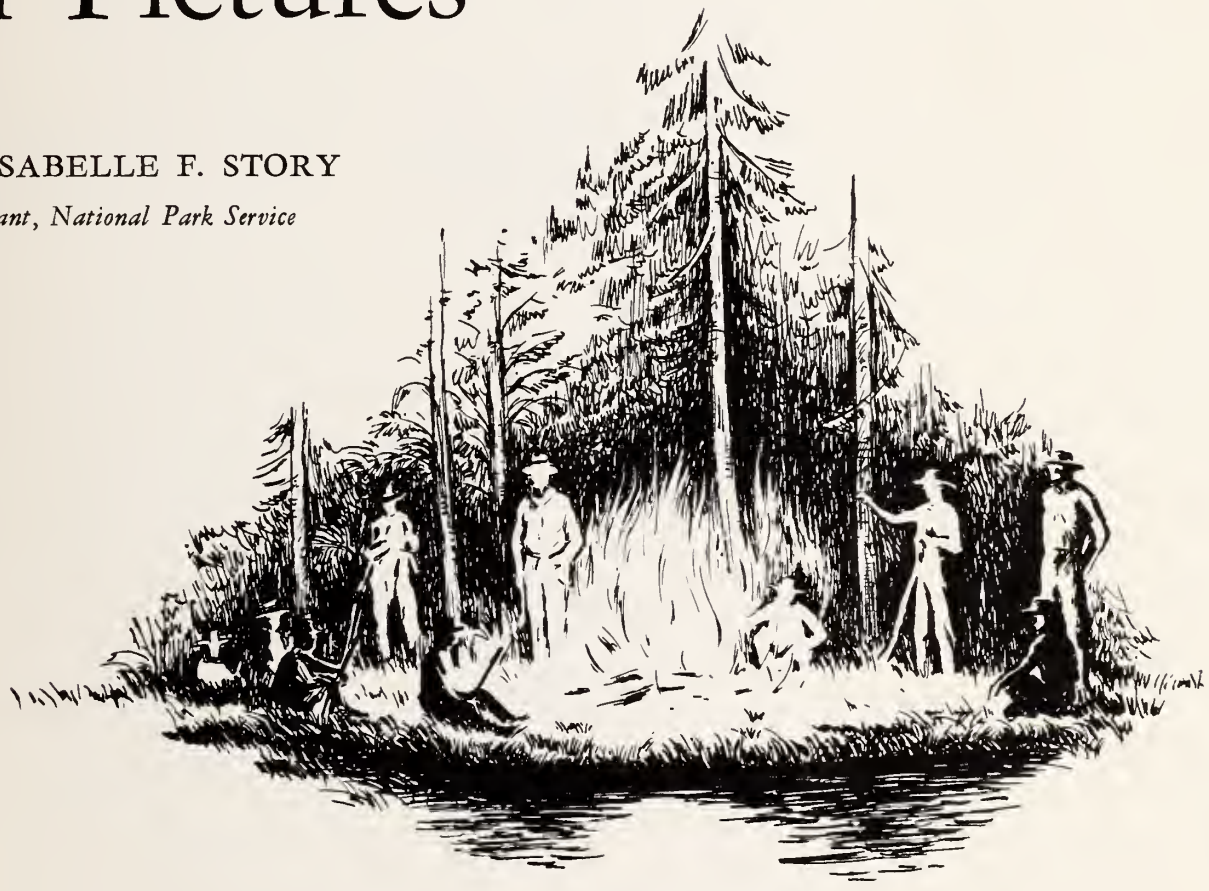
The areas of the National Park System, preserved because of their preeminent scientific, or historic qualities, reach from Washington State to Florida, from Maine to California, and on to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.



THE WORLD'S GREATEST NATURAL BRIDGE, *Rainbow Bridge National Monument*. Located in spectacular red canyon country within the boundaries of the Navajo Indian Reservation, Rainbow Bridge, far from highways, is the most stupendous and most symmetrical of the world's known natural bridges. Arching gracefully to a height of 309 feet, and with a 278-foot span, it is large enough to straddle the United States Capitol Building in Washington, D. C. (*Photograph by Ray Atkeson.*)

The National Park Story in Pictures

By ISABELLE F. STORY
Consultant, National Park Service



IT WAS FITTING THAT THE FATE OF THE YELLOWSTONE COUNTRY should have been decided, and the national park idea given birth, at the 1870 campfire at the close of the Yellowstone explorations. The campfire is interwoven into the fabric of America. Around it gathered the early explorers, the trappers, the fur traders, the soldiers, and the pioneer settlers. Today it stands for companionship, relaxation, and recreation in the out-of-doors. Campfire gatherings in the national parks are gaining steadily in popularity; and in the long range plans of national park development more campfire circles are planned.

United States
Department of the Interior

FRED A. SEATON, Secretary

National Park Service

CONRAD L. WIRTH, Director

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Foreword

THE NATIONAL PARKS are wonderful vacation spots—beautiful, with ideal opportunities for outdoor recreation. They are, moreover, pleasing and satisfying to our soul and provide mental relaxation and inspiration. This we have endeavored to point out, almost in capsule form, in this little booklet.

The saga of national parks indirectly chronicles the greatness of our Nation. It deals with the tremendously impressive scenery with which the country is so lavishly endowed and which in the scenic parks is preserved in the natural state that the earliest white man encountered.

It also tells of the courage and strength of the peoples whose united endeavors have made the America of today. Throughout the story, in various historic parks, flit memories of the derring-do of the Spanish, French, and English explorers who braved the unknown land; and of the high courage of the early settlers. Pre-Columbian Indians are glimpsed through the ruins of their homes high in cliffs or on mesa tops where fascinating secrets of advanced native cultures of long ago are revealed. Pioneers in covered wagons and in log cabins on the perilous frontier appear. Colonial life passes briefly. Wars are seen through preserved battlefields, where men fought and died to protect their homes or for their ideals.

This booklet is in no sense intended as a history. Rather, it gives a glimpse here and a bit there of the many fascinating facets of the national park story. Its author, Isabelle Story, who knows and loves the parks, has endeavored, through pictures and a few printed words, to make live for all who glance through it the national park story that has thrilled so many of us.

Much more could be said if space permitted. The economic value of the national parks could be pointed out—and it is great, to neighboring communities, the States, and the Federal Government. The ramifications of national park preservation, protection, and use could be explained, including the fact that care of the parks and of the visitor involves practically every modern science and technique. Many people could be mentioned who belong in the gallery of national park "greats."

Perhaps, however, enough is said—or hinted—to encourage the reader to delve more fully into national park history. If that happens, I am well content; and I'm sure that Isabelle Story will feel that her efforts were well worth while. The National Park Service is thankful to her for a job well done.

Conrad L. Wirth

Director, National Park Service.

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK. "The United States was created in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, when the Continental Congress voted the final form of the Declaration of Independence. The United States was perpetuated on September 17, 1787, when the Federal Convention completed its work on the Constitution and referred it, through Congress, to the individual States for ratification. Both these great decisions were made in the same chamber in what is now called Independence Hall." These words of Carl Van Doren tell the story behind Independence National Historical Park. Included also are Congress Hall, Old City Hall, and Independence Square, all owned by the city of Philadelphia but administered by the National Park Service; Carpenters' Hall and Christ Church, privately owned but included in the interpretive program of the Service under cooperative agreements; and other historic structures. Restoration of Independence Hall to its colonial look has been aided through the donation, by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, of $210,000 to refurnish the first floor, with primary emphasis on the Assembly Room where the Declaration was signed and the Constitution written and on the Supreme Court Chamber. In Independence Hall the historic collection alone is worth at least $1,000,000—and some of the items are beyond price. (*Photograph by Ralph H. Anderson.*)

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Cover: BEARGRASS, *Glacier National Park*. The colorful display of wildflowers is one of Glacier's charms. Showiest is the beargrass with its tall, stately head of tiny white lilies. It blooms successively from valley floors to alpine meadows as the season progresses. In the background, Mount Gould. (*Photograph by Hileman.*)

OLD FAITHFUL GEYSER, *Yellowstone National Park.* Nathaniel P. Langford, a member of the 1870 Yellowstone party, kept a diary of the month's explorations that led eventually to the establishment of today's far-flung National Park System. Langford says in his entry for September 19: "We gave such names to those of the geysers which we saw in action as we think will best illustrate their peculiarities. The one I have just described General Washburn has named 'Old Faithful,' because of the regularity of its eruptions, the intervals between which being from sixty to sixty-five minutes." General Washburn was the leader of the expedition. Langford became the first superintendent of the park—at no salary. (*Photograph by Haynes Studios, Inc.*)

The National Park Story

Within the last century, beginning with the establishment of Yellowstone National Park, a new type of land use has evolved in the United States of America that is the essence of democracy. Embodied in the National Park System, it is based upon the concept that, for the benefit of all Americans, Federal protection should be given to examples of the various types of superlative scenery of this country, to its unique geological and biological exhibits, and to those areas that tell the story of human culture and achievements and of events that directed or influenced its development from earliest known human habitation.

The philosophy of national parks now is inextricably woven into the fabric of our national life. In its idealism, laced with practicality, it takes its place with the motivating factors that resulted in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights—documents that are memorialized in historic shrines in the National Park System.

A NATIONAL PARK IS BORN

The story began in 1870 on the western frontier of the United States. During most of the first three-quarters of the 19th century the geysers and hot springs of the Yellowstone region had been visited by Indians and occasionally by a few intrepid white hunters, trappers, and prospectors. Stories of strange wonders filtered out, to be met with derision. Finally a group of prominent citizens of the Territory of Montana, intrigued by these rumors, organized an expedition and in the summer of 1870 spent a month exploring the area, to settle once and for all the basis of the seemingly fantastic tales. Although beset by everthreatening dangers and great hardship, they covered all the features best known to visitors today.

History records with gratitude the action of the members of this expedition. After discussing the possibilities of private exploitation, as they were entitled to file on the land, they made a decision which in reality made the national park their gift to the people of the Nation. At the suggestion of Judge Cornelius Hedges that the land not be divided and claimed privately, but that it be set apart as a great national park, they gave up their rights of settlement and pushed the park idea. As a result of their efforts, in 1872 the Congress of the United States enacted legislation setting up Yellowstone National Park as a "public park or pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."

Thus a national park—the world's first—was born.

Eighteen years later Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant (the latter now a part of Kings Canyon) National Parks, in California's High Sierra, were set apart for public use. Even before this, in 1864, the Yosemite

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Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees were granted to the State of California with the proviso that they "be held for public use, resort, and recreation"—it is considered the country's first State park. In 1906, returned to the Federal Government, they were added to Yosemite National Park.

In 1899, Washington's Mount Rainier—a quiescent volcano that, sheathed in glaciers, still belches steam through the snow on its summit—was given national park status.

Thus in the last 30 years of the last century a strong foundation was laid for the present National Park System. It was not then a coordinated system. The parks at best were administered sketchily on a part-time basis by employees engaged in what was known as the "miscellaneous work" of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior.

Grouped with the national parks for administrative purposes were the Hot Springs Reservation, reserved in 1832 because of its mineral waters, believed by Indians and whites alike to have healing powers; and the Casa Grande Ruin, reserved in 1892, under 1889 Congressional authority, to give protection to some centuries-old Indian structures. The Hot Springs Reservation was a new departure in social service, but there was no thought of national park establishment involved. Not until 1921, after trails and other recreational developments in the woodland portion of the area had proved its possibilities for other than healing purposes, did Congress give it national park status. Neither can the protection of Casa Grande Ruin, important as it was, be considered the prototype of historic site preservation under national park philosophy. It became a national monument in 1918.

HUMAN HISTORY COMES INTO ITS OWN

Two significant developments in the expansion of the young National Park System came in 1906. One was the establishment of Mesa Verde National Park, to give protection to its notable prehistoric cliff dwellings. The other was the passage of the "Antiquities Act," signed by President Theodore Roosevelt who was keenly interested in conserving the Nation's cultural heritage. This act gave to the President of the United States authority to preserve as national monuments, by public proclamation, historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest already in public ownership. In passing the Antiquities Act, Congress took cognizance of the need for legal machinery through which Federal protection could be quickly given to irreplaceable and readily damageable prehistoric and historic sites and to areas of rare scientific interest that might be threatened with encroachment or obliteration through settlement or commercial utilization. For nearly 30 years administration of the national monuments was divided between three executive departments. Those of military significance were under the War Department. Others, surrounded by national forests, were administered by the Department of Agriculture. Most, however, were allocated to the Department of the Interior for administration with the wilderness national parks.

Other areas of historic importance, military in character and mostly in the East, already had been set aside by Congress for preservation under War Department jurisdiction. Of that, more later.

YOSEMITE FALLS, *Yosemite National Park.* Yosemite Valley presents a water spectacle unequaled anywhere. Among the many high and beautiful falls is the Yosemite. The Upper Yosemite Fall drops 1,430 feet in one sheer fall, equal in height to approximately 9 Niagaras. The Lower Fall has a drop of another 320 feet. Counting the series of cascades between the two, the total drop from the crest of the Upper to the base of the Lower Fall is 2,425 feet. (*Photograph by Ralph H. Anderson.*)

PORTION OF CLIFF PALACE, *Mesa Verde National Park.* In the shelter of great caves in canyons cut deep into the plateau that the Spanish conquistadores named the "green table," pre-Columbian Indians built their homes, the ancestors of the modern apartment house. Cliff Palace, largest known of these dwellings, is shown by tree-ring chronology to date from the 13th century. In its heyday it is estimated to have had more than 200 living rooms, plus ceremonial chambers, storage rooms, and lived-on terraces—the latter on the roofs of lower levels, in modern penthouse fashion. Apparently begun on a single-story basis, with population increases, second-, third-, and even fourth-story rooms were superimposed on the original structure—for land then, as now in modern cities, seems to have been at a premium. (*Photograph by George A. Grant.*)

EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT. On El Morro, sometimes called Inscription Rock, Spanish conquistadores carved records of their journeys from Santa Fe to the "Sea of the South"—the Gulf of California. The earliest Spanish record is dated 1605. There are also ancient Indian petroglyphs on the rock. (*Photograph by George A. Grant.*)

President Theodore Roosevelt issued proclamations preserving these three national monuments and El Morro, pictured on preceding page, in 1906, the year he signed the Antiquities Act.

DEVILS TOWER NATIONAL MONUMENT. The first national monument. This great fluted column, 865 feet high, is the remains of an ancient volcanic intrusion from which the surrounding earth has eroded away. (*Photograph by George A. Grant.*)

MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT. Another 13th-century apartment house, 5 stories high—with no elevators. Access to the various levels was by ladders. Although visitors no longer are taken up into the ruins, which had begun to show signs of disintegration under the wear and tear of thousands of modern boots, the ladders are shown here to indicate various levels at which the Indian dwellers had their diggings. These Indians bore no relation to the famous Montezuma, the last Aztec Emperor. (*Photograph by George A. Grant.*)

PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL MONUMENT. The petrified forests—there are six in the monument—contain the greatest and most colorful concentration of petrified wood known in the world. Giant logs, their wood agatized, lie prostrate, surrounded by numerous broken sections and chips. Rangers must be ever on the alert to prevent visitors from collecting souvenirs here. (*Photograph by George A. Grant.*)

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE EMERGES

For many years thoughtful people interested in national park conservation, Federal officials and private citizens alike, realized the need for a unified administration of the national parks and monuments. The first decade of the 20th century, in addition to the positive and decisive national park developments just mentioned, also brought increasing threats to the integrity of the Nation's parks. Several parks with no kinship to the existing national wilderness parks, or to the outstanding archeological values of Mesa Verde and Casa Grande, were created. More active threats were the endeavors of various groups to exploit park waters, forests, and other features.

In 1908 J. Horace McFarland, then President of the American Civic Association, pleaded that the Nation "hold inviolate our great scenic heritages;" and in 1910 he spearheaded the growing movement to establish a Federal Agency with the sole responsibility of administering the national parks and monuments. Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher and President Taft recommended such action to Congress and bills to effect it were introduced.

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, taking office in 1913, approved the movement for an integrated national park and monument system under the management of a separate parks bureau. Perhaps partially as a result of the clamor of protests that arose concerning the damming of beautiful Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park for waterpower purposes—the worst raid ever perpetrated on national park resources—he took steps toward unification by the appointment of an assistant charged with the primary responsibility of national park management, pending creation of a parks bureau.

Two men came into the picture at this stage who were destined to become prominent figures in the national park scene. In 1915 Stephen T. Mather took over park supervision as assistant to the Secretary of the Interior. His assistant was Horace M. Albright. Together they furthered the move for legislation to establish the needed new bureau and to coordinate, with the facilities available, the work of administering the fast-growing National Park System.

So the stage was set, the groundwork laid, for the next step in national park history—the creation of the National Park Service. By Act of Congress approved August 25, 1916, that Service was created, and was expressly directed to "promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

When limited appropriations became available the following spring to organize the new bureau, Stephen T. Mather became its first Director and Horace M. Albright its Assistant Director. Later, Mr. Albright served for ten years as Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park and then succeeded Mr. Mather as Director.

DREAM LAKE, *Rocky Mountain National Park.* This gem of a lake is reached only by trail from Bear Lake, a mile away—and when you get that far from a road in the big western national parks you are in the real wilderness. Hallett Peak in left background. (*Photograph by George A. Grant.*)

Coming into existence during World War I, the Service began on a financially limited basis. In the following years, depressions, emergency spending programs, World War II. and the Korean War all affected its appropriations adversely. Yet even as they cut park appropriations to supply funds for urgent emergencies, both the Bureau of the Budget and Congress were friendly toward the National Park Service and its work.

Two important events occurred in 1933. The first was the issuance of an Executive Order by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, under the reorganization powers given him by Congress which consolidated all Federal park activities in the Department of the Interior. Thus were brought under National Park Service control the national monuments formerly under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the War

Department, also various other areas reserved under War Department control because of their outstanding military significance. These latter included national military parks, battlefield sites, and other similar areas; also cemeteries that are a part of the historic scene represented by nearby military parks. Some of these military areas were reserved as early as 1890. Most of the War Department areas were in the East, so the small beginning already made in historic conservation in that section of the country was greatly augmented. Some of these transferred areas, especially the sites of crucial Civil War battles, are among the leaders in annual visitation. Gettysburg alone provides inspiration for nearly three-quarters of a million visitors annually.

Another outstanding event of the Great Depression days was the availability of emergency funds. When measures were taken to bring unemployment relief, the National Park Service was in a strategic position to cooperate. Public works funds (President Hoover had already inaugurated a limited public works program in Shenandoah National Park), Civilian Conservation Corps and Works Progress Administration allotments, plus others, helped immeasurably to bridge the regular appropriations gap. Without participation in the emergency programs the Service would have been hard put to it to serve the public during the years immediately following 1933.

WHERE THE BATTLE'S FINAL STAND WAS MADE, *Shiloh National Military Park.* These cannon mark the line of the final stand of the Union Army at the Battle of Shiloh when, on the second day, reinforcements enabled them to turn back the last Confederate attack and prepared the way for Grant's success at Vicksburg. Of Shiloh Grant said: ". . . a case of Southern dash against Northern pluck and endurance. . . . The Troops on both sides were Americans . . . united they need not fear any foreign foe."

This is one of the areas turned over to the National Park Service by the War Department in 1933.

MISSION LA PURISIMA CONCEPTION, *La Purisima Mission (State) Historical Monument.* Through Civilian Conservation Corps cooperation, the National Park Service was able to assist in the restoration of this historic old Spanish mission, founded in 1787. CCC enrollees, working much as did their Indian prototypes when the mission was founded, made the adobe bricks and roof tiles by hand.

The country's State parks and historic sites, and its inter-State, county, and metropolitan parks, supplement the national parks, both in the field of preservation and in providing recreational opportunities.

In 1936 Congress authorized the National Park Service to make "a study of the park, parkway, and recreation-areas programs in the United States," and to aid the States and their political sub-divisions in developing their parks. Although no funds were appropriated to implement this act, it was possible to carry on exceedingly important improvement work on these non-Federal areas through CCC camps. Restoration of La Purisima Mission was one of the outstanding reconstruction works made possible through the CCC program. Since Federal funds were involved, the National Park Service supervised this work, but it had no administrative control over the State areas. Of the approximately 3,100 camp-years of CCC work done under the supervision of the Service, 880 were on areas of the National Park System and 2,234 on non-Federal park and recreational areas. When the CCC program ended, it was estimated that the work accomplished in the country-wide park preservation field in the 10 years of its existence was equal to what might have been accomplished in 50 years without such help and under the then-existing financial conditions. (*Photograph by George A. Grant.*)

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OLD JAMESTOWN CHURCH TOWER, *Jamestown National Historic Site.* The story of Jamestown, site of the first permanent English settlement in America, began on May 13, 1607, when the first Virginia colonists selected Jamestown Island, then a peninsula, as their place of settlement. This old church tower is believed to have been part of the first brick church, begun in 1639. It and foundations of the last State House on the island and of several important residences have been preserved by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, which purchased 22½ acres at Jamestown in 1893. The Association's lands, designated as Jamestown National Historic Site, are administered by the Association in close cooperation with the staff of Colonial National Historical Park under a cooperative agreement between it and the National Park Service, to make possible a unified program of development and administration of the entire Jamestown area.

THE SERVICE UP-TO-DATE

Now the National Park Service, through its central Washington headquarters, its five administrative regional offices, and two field offices of Design and Construction, coordinates and directs the work of the approximately 180 areas that make up the National Park System. In the public mind, the words "national park" may be applied to any of them. Actually, there are 29 national parks as such—great wilderness areas with scenery and other national wonders so outstanding in quality that their preservation intact for the benefit, enjoyment, and inspiration of the people is a national concern.

So with the scientific national monuments, which in general also are scenic.

The numerous historic parks, monuments, and sites, which fall into a variety of classifications according to the mode of establishment at different times and under different Departments, are as sedulously guarded as the 29 national parks and the scientific monuments. Since, however, their principal exhibits are manmade, there is not the obligation in them to preserve the untamed wilderness. Rather, the goal in the historical parks and sites is to preserve the historic scene for which each was established; and often to restore, where practicable, the conditions that existed when the principal historic event commemorated took place. A fundamental of national historical area preservation is that the event commemorated in each be of national significance.

The National Park Service also administers several national parkways, the National Capital Parks of Washington, D. C. and its environs, a national seashore, and four national recreational areas that include great lakes created in connection with mammoth dam projects. Primary jurisdiction over the recreational areas remains with the Bureau of Reclamation, the Park Service handling recreational developments under cooperative agreements. In all three of these categories the high standards of the National Park Service apply where practicable. Since they all are established for distinctly recreational use, however, they are developed with more latitude than the national parks, monuments, and historic areas.

CAPE HATTERAS NATIONAL SEASHORE. In the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area is preserved one of the few remaining extensive stretches of undeveloped seashore on the Atlantic Coast—one that remains much the same wild lonely beach it was in the days of the Spanish Main, Sir Francis Drake, and Blackbeard the Pirate. The State of North Carolina contributed State-owned lands and an appropriation of more than $600,000 for land acquisition in the area; and the same amount was donated by the Avalon and Old Dominion Foundations. (*Photograph by Ralph H. Anderson.*)

These two houses served highly important purposes during the Revolutionary War.

During 1779–80, one of the two winters that the main encampments of the Continental Army were sheltered in the hills around Morristown, N. J., Gen. George Washington made the Ford Mansion his headquarters.

Now it is furnished with authentic pieces of the 1780 period or earlier.

In the Moore House, in the rear of the First Allied Siege Line encircling the British works during the battle of Yorktown, Articles of Capitulation were drawn up by representatives of the American and French allies and the British Army. The articles were signed in the field on October 19, 1781.

FORD MANSION IN WINTER, *Morristown National Historical Park. (Photograph by Walter J. Bronson.)*

MOORE HOUSE, *Yorktown Battlefield, Colonial National Historical Park. (Photograph by Ralph H. Anderson.)*

HISTORIC OLD IRON FURNACE, *Hopewell Village National Historic Site.* Hopewell Village, in its economy and culture, had a community life in some respects similar to that of the manors of medieval Europe. Built around a cold-blast charcoal-burning furnace in late colonial days, the enterprise had 113 years of activity, including production of Revolutionary War materials.

In 1935 Congress declared a national policy of preserving for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance "for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States." Under this authority some 20 historic sites have been declared of national significance. About half of these, including Hopewell, are in Federal ownership. The others are under State, patriotic association, or other reliable management, which administers them under a cooperative agreement with the Department of the Interior. (*Photograph by Ralph H. Anderson.*)

PIONEER LOG CABIN, *Homestead National Monument.* The site of the first recognized claim under the Homestead Act signed by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862. As the Act became effective January 1, 1863, Daniel Freeman, a Union soldier on leave, was permitted to file his claim shortly after midnight of December 31 before leaving on Army orders. Although Freeman's buildings no longer stand, his first primitive dwelling is represented by this authentic settler's cabin erected in a neighboring township in 1867. It contains furnishings and tools such as were used by the pioneers in eastern Nebraska.

THE GRAND CANYON AFTER A STORM. The famous naturalist John Burroughs called the mile-deep Grand Canyon "The world's most wonderful spectacle, ever-changing, alive with a million moods." Both the brilliant coloring and seemingly the very shapes of the walls, capes, and temples change with sun and shadow, with the coming of morning, noon, and night. And if there is moonlight, outlines of the mighty abyss show, in a silver light, a thousand spectral forms projected from the inscrutable gloom. (*Courtesy Fred Harvey, Inc.*)

MIRROR LAKE IN INDIAN HENRY'S HUNTING GROUND, *Mount Rainier National Park.* This beautiful wilderness, like much of the land in the scenic national parks, is off the beaten path. A trail leads to it from the West Side Highway, 4½ miles away; and it is on the Wonderland Trail that completely encircles Mount Rainier. Campsites with shelter cabins, spaced from 8 to 12 miles apart, make possible extended hiking and packing trips of a week or more, as well as short trips, on the Wonderland Trail. Indian Henry's Hunting Ground lies on the southwest slope of "The Mountain," as it is affectionately known to neighboring Washingtonians. (*Photograph by Asahel Curtis.*)

THE CREST OF THE SIERRA, *Sequoia National Park.* This view of the High Sierra is from Bearpaw Meadow, itself at an elevation of 7,700 feet. Below and beyond lie vast depths of canyon, polished granite domes and spires, forests, mountains, and waterfalls. The crest of Mount Whitney, highest mountain in the United States proper (elevation 14,495), is included in Sequoia Park. (*Courtesy, Padilla Studios.*)

THE LOWEST LAND IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, *Death Valley National Monument.* The area in the vicinity of Badwater, shown above, is 282 feet below sea level—the lowest land in the Western Hemisphere. Telescope Peak, in the Panamint Mountains on the western side of the monument, is 11,049 feet above the level of the sea. The picturesque names were bestowed by weary emigrants—Forty-niners—who had crossed the valley in an effort to find a short-cut to the fabulous goldfields, and who almost perished there of starvation. As they topped-out over the Panamints they looked back and cried "Good-bye, Death Valley." Yet, although many lives were lost along the trails leading toward the newly-discovered gold, only one emigrant of 1849 died in Death Valley. Long popular as a winter playground, it now is increasingly visited in summer.

NORTH AMERICA'S HIGHEST MOUNTAIN, *Mount McKinley National Park.* Mighty Mount McKinley, highest peak on the North American Continent, rears its snow-covered head high into the clouds and reaches a height of 20,269 feet above sea level. On its north and west sides it rises abruptly from a plateau only 2,500 to 3,000 feet high, soaring above its base higher than even the far-famed Himalayas. The "logs" in the creek are beaver. (*Photograph by Ott.*)

WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK, *Canada-United States*. View from the Canadian side, looking down Waterton Lake toward the mountains in Montana. In 1932, following legislation by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and the Congress of the United States, by proclamation of the President the Waterton Lakes National Park of Canada and the Glacier National Park in the United States became the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park—a new development in parks and in international relations. Creation of the international peace park was suggested at a joint meeting of the Rotarians of Alberta, Canada, and of the State of Montana. Only a wide swath cut through the forest indicates the international boundary. The Glacier Park Company and the Glacier Park Transport Company, respectively, operate the Prince of Wales Hotel in Waterton Lake Park and scheduled bus transportation between the hotels in Glacier Park and the Prince of Wales. (*Photograph by Walt Dyke.*)

DEDICATION OF WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK. "To commemorate permanently the long-existing relationship of peace and good will existing between the people and Governments of the United States and Canada," the International Peace Park was dedicated on June 18, 1932. The ceremonies were conducted from the balcony of the Glacier Park Hotel.

BOATING NEAR PHANTOM SHIP, *Crater Lake National Park.* A few thousand years ago a mighty volcano blew its top, collapsed, and formed a great crater. In it now is a 2,000-foot-deep lake of unbelievable blue. This picturesque mass of volcanic rock protruding above the lake, with its resemblance to a full-rigged ship, is well-named. Park naturalists accompany visitors on scheduled launch trips around the lake, interpreting the scenery and the forces of nature that produced it. (*Courtesy, Oregon State Highway Commission.*)

MYRIADS OF GLOWING SPIRES, *Bryce Canyon National Park.* Bryce in reality is not a canyon; it is a great bowl or amphitheater 3 miles long and 2 miles wide, carved a thousand feet deep into red and white or pale lemon sandstone and filled with an almost endless variety of forms carved by erosion. It is difficult to tell which is the more impressive—the weird, fantastic shapes or the brilliant exotic color that glows throughout.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY AT MOUNT TRIDENT, *Katmai National Monument*. In 1912 Alaska's Mount Katmai was a prominent and peaceful landmark. Then a series of frightening earthquakes was followed by a great flow of incandescent sand that welled up through fissures in the valley floor and flowed for 15 miles, consuming glaciers, trees, grass, and all living things in its path. Thus was born the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Shortly afterwards a series of gigantic explosions from the top of Mount Katmai carried the same type of effervescent rock high into the stratosphere, to fall into and choke harbors for miles around. Then quiet came again, and the "smokes" all but died away. Occasionally one or another volcano would show slight activity, and in 1953 Mount Trident, shown here, and three other volcanoes—Mageik, Martin, and Novarupta all erupted. As to the future, who knows?

TEMPLE OF THE SUN, *Carlsbad Caverns National Park*. Carlsbad Caverns are the largest underground chambers yet discovered anywhere—a series of connected underground caverns with countless magnificent and curious formations carved far underground in limestone by running and dripping water. The Big Room, where the Temple of the Sun may be seen, is the most majestic of the many caverns. At one point its ceiling arches 285 feet above; and the trail around its perimeter is 1¼ miles long. Trips covering 2¾ miles of trail (if the visitor leaves the caverns by the new elevators which have replaced inadequate old equipment) are conducted daily. If he walks out—and up—add another mile to cover the 754-foot climb to the entrance. The temperature in the caverns is a constant 56°. A lunchroom is located just outside the Big Room.

LOWER FALLS OF THE YELLOWSTONE, *Yellowstone National Park.* If there were no geysers or other objects of interest in the Yellowstone, the spectacular Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River alone would warrant national park status. The canyon has been cut through richly colored volcanic rock, largely yellow in hue but containing all the colors of the rainbow, its sides broken by vertical ledges and isolated pinnacles. Through it rushes the river, still cutting, and forming two great waterfalls—the Upper and Lower Falls of the Yellowstone. Down in the canyon are at least three small geysers and other steam vents. Nathaniel Langford's entry in his diary for August 31, 1870, tells of the discovery of the canyon by the famous exploring party and says "It lingers in my memory like the faintly defined outlines of a dream."

THE GREAT WHITE THRONE, *Zion National Park.* When the multicolored gorge that is the central feature of Zion National Park was cut deep into the Vermilion Cliffs, many temple-like masses such as the Great White Throne were carved. The cliffs are varying shades of red for the lower two-thirds, white sandstone above. And occasionally a cap of red, the remnants of still another layer not entirely eroded away, is superimposed on the startling white. Trails lead up the slopes of many of Zion's temples but not the Great White Throne. Its majesty is viewed from the floor of Zion Canyon. (*Courtesy, Union Pacific.*)

MOUNT OLYMPUS, *Olympic National Park.* Olympic National Park perhaps offers the greatest contrast in natural features of any of our parks. Mount Olympus alone holds 6 major glaciers and some smaller ones. Altogether there are more than 50 glaciers in the Olympic Mountains. Yet the park's rain forests are of almost tropical luxuriance because of the excessive rainfall, calculated to be more than 140 inches in some years on Olympus and some neighboring high country. The largest known Sitka spruce, Western Hemlock, Douglas fir, and Western redcedar are found in the park; and heavy moss drapes tree trunks and fallen trees and hangs curtain-like from high branches.

FEDERAL HALL NATIONAL MEMORIAL. On this site once stood the old New York City Hall, renamed Federal Hall, the first Capitol of the United States under the Constitution.

In it Peter Zenger was tried and acquitted in the first important victory for freedom of speech and press; in it the Stamp Act Congress met, the Second Continental Congress adopted the Northwest Ordinance and resolutions calling the Constitutional Convention, and transmitted the Constitution to the colonial legislatures for ratification. In it was held the first Congress under the Constitution—which adopted the Bill of Rights.

George Washington took the oath of office as the first President of the United States on its balcony.

The present structure, a splendid example of Greek Revival architecture, was erected in 1842. Originally it served as the New York City Custom House. It contains many exhibits and historic objects connected with the site.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL. This memorial to Abraham Lincoln in the Nation's Capital draws more than one and a half million visitors each year. The exterior of the Lincoln Memorial symbolizes the Union of the United States of America. Inside, a colossal statue of Lincoln, by the sculptor Daniel Chester French, is so placed that it faces out toward the Washington Monument and the Capitol. (*Photograph by Abbie Rowe.*)

OLD SPANISH MISSION, *Tumacacori National Monument*. This old mission church illustrates Spanish colonial endeavor and commemorates the introduction of Christianity into what is now southern Arizona. Frontier missions such as this were both churches and centers of European culture and civilization. The National Park Service does not usually conduct extensive restoration of old historic buildings under its jurisdiction, but it does make the repairs necessary to prevent further deterioration. The eroded places shown in the lower walls in this picture have been repaired. (*Photograph by George A. Grant.*)

AIRVIEW OF THE FORTRESS OF SAN FELIPE DEL MORRO, *San Juan National Historic Site*. El Morro is the largest and strongest of the massive forts begun by the Spanish in the 16th century to defend San Juan, Puerto Rico. The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus on his second voyage to the "Indies," and he took possession of it in the name of the Spanish sovereigns. Ponce de Leon began its colonization in 1508.

Since the ancient defenses of San Juan are still used by the Department of the Army, that Department retains jurisdiction, the National Park Service administering and developing it for public use under a cooperative agreement. It is hoped that full jurisdiction may be transferred to the National Park Service in the not too distant future. (*U. S. Army Photograph.*)

MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT. This stand of coast redwoods, the only trees of this species in the National Park System, was given to the Nation by Congressman William Kent and his wife. Kent refused President Theodore Roosevelt's offer to name the monument after him, asking instead that it be named in honor of the famous naturalist John Muir. (*Courtesy, Moulin Studios.*)

PRIVATE AND STATE DONATIONS EXTEND NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Until the second quarter of the 20th century most of the national parks and monuments were carved from the public domain. A few, however, such as Muir Woods and, indirectly, the Yellowstone, resulted from private generosity.

Also the adventure of creating scenic national parks had been confined to the West, since the East had no unclaimed public lands. Inevitably, though, the movement spread to the thickly-populated Eastern States where there was urgent need to protect outstanding scenic areas from commercialization.

The pattern was set when a group of public-spirited owners of summer homes in the vicinity of Bar Harbor, on beautiful Mount Desert Island in Maine, envisioned a public park where a few large estates then predominated. In 1916 the Government accepted lands acquired by gift and purchase, and Sieur de Monts National Monument, nucleus of the present Acadia National Park, was established.

Then in the mid-20s, attention was directed to the Southern Appalachian Mountains, where there undoubtedly were areas worthy of national park status. An intensive study of the entire region followed. As a result, in 1926 Congress authorized the establishment of Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks, with the proviso that the lands to be included in those parks must first be donated to the United

THE MIGHTY TETONS, SEEN FROM ACROSS JACKSON LAKE, *Grand Teton National Park.* The rugged, towering peaks that mark the scenic climax of the Teton Range and the northern portion of historic Jackson Hole combine to form a national park of grandeur and majesty and of historic interest. The mountains were named long ago by early French adventurers who trapped, hunted, and rendezvoused in the Hole, itself a mountain valley more than a mile high. The great array of majestic peaks, mostly above timberline, culminates in the Grand Teton, altitude 13,766 feet. (*Photograph copyright by Crandall.*)

States. Establishment of a national park to include historic Mammoth Cave also was authorized under the same conditions. Through State appropriations and donations from the citizens of the States concerned, augmented by gifts from generous citizens elsewhere, lands for the three parks were bought and given to the Federal Government. The largest single private donation for these parks was the $5,000,000 given by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., through the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, toward the establishment of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, in memory of his mother.

Similar provisions later were included in the acts of Congress providing for the establishment of Isle Royale, Big Bend, and Everglades National Parks; Morristown and Saratoga National Historical Parks; and Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways; and certain other areas.

The George Washington Birthplace National Monument was established in 1930 when the Wakefield National Memorial Association donated to the Federal Government the lands it had patriotically saved from exploitation. The same year Colonial National Monument (now a national historical park) was authorized under a combined donation and Federal expenditure plan, to protect and develop the sites of the first permanent English settlement in the United States and of the battle of Yorktown.

Meanwhile the desirability of preserving part of historic Jackson Hole so impressed Mr. Rockefeller that he purchased more than 32,000 acres of strategic lands there. He spent several million dollars acquiring and protecting these lands before they were included in Jackson Hole National Monument, later added to Grand Teton National Park.

In the East, other gifts preserved for the people such houses as Hampton in Maryland, one of the great 18th-century Georgian mansions in America; the Adams house in Massachusetts, home of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams and other distinguished members of the Adams family; the Vanderbilt Mansion; and the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, at Hyde Park, New York.

A new class of area now has been set up in the East—the Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, North Carolina—under the land donation provisions of Congress. Funds donated by the Avalon and Old Dominion Foundations, matching a contribution of the State of North Carolina, have been used to buy the lands there.

Other areas of this type may be established as a result of a study made by the National Park Service along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from Canada to Mexico, to identify areas of unspoiled seashore with outstanding recreational, historic, and biotic values.

SANTA ELENA CANYON, *Big Bend National Park.* View looking out from Santa Elena Canyon, in the southwest section of the park. Here the Rio Grande is shown winding between Texas and Mexico's State of Chihuahua—the great cliff to the right is in Mexico. The Republic of Mexico has expressed interest in acquiring the adjoining lands south of the border so that a national park may be established there—it and Big Bend then to be designated an international peace park similar to the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park on our northern boundary. Lands for Big Bend National Park were donated to the United States by the State of Texas, which turned over to the Federal Government the State park in the area and in addition appropriated $1,500,000 which it used in purchasing the remaining lands necessary for national park establishment. (*Photograph by W. Ray Scott.*)

Establishment of these three national parks, under Congressional enactments of the mid-twenties, pioneered the way for establishment of other areas in the East and Midwest, and eventually in the West itself. Under authority of these acts, establishment of the parks was to become effective when the lands necessary therefor were donated to the United States. State appropriations, donations from the citizens of the States concerned, and gifts from public-spirited people elsewhere have contributed in adding important segments of our scenic, historic, and cultural heritage to the National Park System, for permanent preservation.

FOREST-CLAD MOUNTAIN, *Great Smoky Mountains National Park.* Sometimes called the "cradle of vegetation" of eastern America, the park has more kinds of native trees than has all of Europe—some 130 species. Altogether there are more than 1,300 varieties of trees, shrubs, and herbs. Because of heavy moisture, plants grow to great size. "Thar's giants in the Smokies," the old mountaineers used to say. (*Courtesy, Thompsons.*)

HISTORIC COUNTRY UNROLLS BEFORE VISITORS AT BIG MEADOWS INN, *Shenandoah National Park.* This picturesque and historic Shenandoah country was explored in the 17th century. In 1716 Governor Spotswood and his Knights of the Golden Horseshoe crossed the Blue Ridge within what is now the park on their way to the West. Big Meadows Inn is a modern hotel. Other accommodations of the cabin type, are located at strategic points along Skyline Drive. (*Courtesy, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.*)

"RUINS OF KARNAK," *Mammoth Cave National Park.* Massive and majestic, the Ruins of Karnak—named for the world-famous ruins of an ancient Egyptian temple—is composed of 6 great columns 25 feet in diameter and 80 feet high, grouped in an impressive semicircle. (*Photograph by W. Ray Scott.*)

ACADIA—FIRST NATIONAL PARK IN THE EAST. The park's first superintendent, George B. Doerr, gave his own summer estate and his energies and property toward fulfillment and enlargement of this project. Also prominent in this work was the late Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University. For more than a quarter of a century John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has made generous donations to enlarge and develop the park. This rugged coastal area is the highest elevation on the eastern seaboard. "Discovered" by Champlain in 1604, tradition indicates it was known to earlier French fishermen.

DOMAIN OF THE BOAT LOVER AND HIKER, *Isle Royale National Park.* More than 200 islands and countless minor "rocks" surrounding the main island make up the archipelago that is Isle Royale National Park. Lying far north in Lake Superior, it is much nearer to Canada than to the State of Michigan, of which it is a part. The fjordlike harbors and many bays furnish sheltered waters for boating. With no roads or wheeled vehicles in the park, it is the domain of the boat lover and the hiker. (*Photograph by W. Ray Scott.*)

GREAT WHITE HERON, SEEN FROM ANHINGA TRAIL SHELTER, *Everglades National Park.* Unique Everglades, containing part of the only sub-tropical area in the United States, was a gift to the people of the Nation, largely by the State of Florida which appropriated $2,000,000 to purchase private lands within the approved boundaries and also donated State lands. The Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, owner of the 4,000-acre Royal Palm State Park, donated it for inclusion in the national park. Under Federal protection the rare bird population is getting a new lease on life. (*Photograph by Abbie Rowe.*)

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CITY OF REFUGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PROJECT. Authorized for addition to the National Park System, the City of Refuge on Hawaii's Kona Coast is a Hawaiian holy place or heiau established prior to 1700. In it the aged, the oppressed, the criminal and the political or military fugitive could find sanctuary. The walled outer enclosure is shown here; also the ancient depository of the kings of Hawaii on the right. (*Photograph by Dick Burns.*)

VIRGIN ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK, *St. John Island.* This national park ultimately will include approximately two-thirds of St. John Island, the smallest of the three "American Virgins"—about the size of Bermuda. Set in the colorful and protected channels of the Virgin Islands Archipelago, the scenery of St. John is superb, including tropical forests, mountains, white sand beaches, and turquoise waters. It is distinctly different from any other national park. Columbus probably was the first white man to see St. John Island, in 1493. Most of the land for the park has been donated by Laurance S. Rockefeller, who early recognized its remarkable qualities for national parkhood. (*Photograph by Fritz Henle.*)

STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT. The Statue of Liberty, standing on Liberty Island in New York Harbor at the very portal of the New World, is one of the most colossal sculptures in the history of the world; and it has greeted many millions of the oppressed and of the venturesome of other lands who have crossed the ocean in hopeful search for greater freedom and opportunity. It was a gift of the French people to the citizens of the United States, commemorating the long friendship between the two Nations. The cost of constructing the pedestal was subscribed by Americans, school children taking part in the campaign. It rests upon an old 11-pointed star fortification, part of Old Fort Wood, constructed as a defense of New York Harbor.

ADAMS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE. This historic site is a memorial to four generations of one family that played a foremost part in shaping the destiny of America. In this house lived Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams; Charles Francis Adams, Minister to Great Britain during the American Civil War; and the celebrated writers and historians Henry Adams and Brooks Adams. The historic site was donated to the Federal Government by the Adams Memorial Society, organized in 1927 by all living descendants of Charles Francis Adams to preserve and maintain it as a memorial open to the public, just as Brooks Adams had left it. To the left of the Adams house is shown the stone library which Charles Francis Adams built and which overlooks his grandmother's garden.

HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE. Hampton, one of the finest Georgian mansions in America, representing the height of opulence in the period just after the Revolution, was purchased and donated to the United States by the Avalon Foundation, a charitable trust founded by Mrs. Ailsa M. Bruce, daughter of the late Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon. Included in the gift was 40 acres of surrounding ground and funds for necessary repairs. The mansion has survived intact, unlike many historic buildings in this country. Under a cooperative agreement the historic site is exhibited for the National Park Service by the Society for the Preservation of Maryland Antiquities. (*Photograph by Abbie Rowe.*)

BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY. Old mills, weathered cabins, the fields and pastures of upland farms with split-rail fences, and other evidences of the "hill culture" add to the interest of travel over the Blue Ridge Parkway, as clustered mountains, stretches of woodland, and far distant views unfold along the way. Running through the heart of the Blue Ridge, this scenic parkway connects Great Smoky Mountains and Shenandoah National Parks.

A national parkway is an elongated park with a road as its major feature. Free from commercial traffic and unsightly developments, it is planned to give motorists maximum pleasure. There are two other national parkways of unusual interest. The Natchez Trace, following the general location of the Old Indian Trail between Natchez, Miss., and Nashville, Tenn., was explored by French adventurers early in the 1700's. Later it was a post road; then a highway binding the Old Southwest to the Nation. The George Washington Memorial Parkway connects many interesting landmarks associated with George Washington and includes the Mount Vernon Highway. When completed it will extend from Mount Vernon on the Virginia side and Fort Washington, opposite in Maryland, to the Great Falls of the Potomac River. The lands for the Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways were donated by the States through which they run. That for the George Washington Memorial Parkway is being purchased, half with Federal funds and the other half by the States and counties concerned. (*Photograph by Arthur Fawcett.*)

DANIEL BOONE COMING THROUGH CUMBERLAND GAP, *Cumberland Gap National Historical Park.* Cumberland Gap is of prime historical importance as a gateway between the Middle Atlantic States and the territory west of the Appalachians. To pre-Columbian Indians it was the "Warriors' Path"; and in Daniel Boone's day the Wilderness Road was marked out along this Indian Trail as the gateway to the trans-Allegheny West. Thousands of settlers passed through Cumberland Gap over this road, which came to symbolize the historic period of westward expansion. Its existence and use were largely responsible for opening up the old "Northwest Territory." All the lands necessary for the historical park were acquired by the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. (*Painting by Geo. C. Bingham, on loan from Washington University.*)

HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT, *An artist's conception, pre-Civil War.* Harpers Ferry, now practically a ghost town, is saturated with history. It experienced outstanding events in American history from Colonial days to the Civil War. George Washington selected it for a national armory because of its abundant waterpower. Through it raced the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to link the Ohio Valley with the East. John Brown's famous raid in 1859 dramatized the intense bitterness between the North and the South. In the Civil War it changed hands many times. The State of West Virginia has purchased all the lands on its side of the State boundary within the approved monument lines; and Maryland is now at work acquiring the lands on its side. Note the old C & O Canal in right foreground, also being administered as Federal property—see opposite page. (*Drawn by Weidenbach*).

ALONG THE C & O CANAL, *National Capital Parks.* The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, extending from Washington to Cumberland, Md., is one of the least altered of the old canals that once were an important part of the network of waterways over which flowed most of the transportation of the young United States. Its route, the Potomac River Valley, has played an important role in the westward expansion of the Nation. Through it passed, in turn, the Indian trail, colonial wagon road, canal, railroad, telegraph and telephone, and even some highways. Along the canal, in its heyday and until 1924, mule-drawn boats carried coal, flour, grains, and lumber. Now during the summer, mules or horses draw a barge carrying visitors along restored sections.

Thought of more in the light of possibilities of water recreation in the National Capital Parks System when first acquired by the Federal Government, increasingly attention has centered on the historic aspects of the old waterway. Now plans are under way to seek congressional legislation making it a national historical park. Also under consideration is the construction of a parkway, away from the canal, for some 25 miles or so between Pawpaw in West Virginia and Woodmont in Maryland. This will make the park more readily accessible.

In 1938 an allotment of $2,000,000 of Public Works funds made possible acquisition of the historic canal, which was first envisioned by George Washington in 1754. Another $500,000 of Public Works money made possible surveys, research, and some development. Early clearing of canal banks and other work was done with Civilian Conservation Corps labor and PWA equipment. (*Photograph by Abbie Rowe.*)

THE GENERAL GRANT TREE, *Kings Canyon National Park.* The General Grant Tree, the General Sherman in Sequoia, and the Grizzly Giant in Yosemite are the three largest giant sequoias in the National Park System. The General Grant is approximately 267 feet high, has a maximum base diameter of 40 feet and a circumference of 108 feet. It is conservatively estimated to be at least 3,500 years old. It is sobering to realize that this hoary old giant germinated some two or three centuries before Babylon was conquered by the Assyrians. Giant sequoias of all ages, from tiny seedlings to fallen forest monarchs, may be seen in the three High Sierra parks. (*Courtesy, Alcorn.*)

THE WIDE RANGE OF TREE AND OTHER PLANT LIFE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

THE FORESTS of the national parks might well be called their crowning glory. The trees are as important to the natural park scene as are the glaciers and geysers, the mountains and canyons, the lakes and waterfalls.

In addition they represent segments of the forest primeval as the earliest pioneers saw them, and so have a historic significance. Also, and economically important, the park forests in the high country protect the watersheds of nearby communities.

The variety of vegetation in the United States is tremendous—and it is well represented in the national parks and wilderness national monuments. In them grow species found in the Tropics and the Arctic, in humid mountain regions, in junglelike low country, and in the semidesert.

Furthermore, within a single mountain park, with valleys low in elevation and peaks reaching far upwards, trees of several different "climates" thrive. The type of cover—the plant life zone—changes approximately with every thousand feet in altitude, depending upon other governing factors such as the amount of moisture and direction of slope.

East of the Rockies there are several times as many species of trees, mostly deciduous or broadleaf, as in the West, where the smallleaf conifers predominate. Most are represented in one or another of the national parks.

Although there is an apparent abundance of forests in the national parks, they constitute less than 1 percent of the forest area of the country.

JOSHUA-TREES IN BLOOM, *Lake Mead National Recreation Area.* Although they grow in the desert and bear a distinct resemblance to certain species of cactus, the Joshua-tree belongs to the lily family. These strange trees are found also in Death Valley National Monument and of course in Joshua Tree National Monument. (*Courtesy, William Belknap, Jr.*)

FERN JUNGLE, *Hawaii National Park.* Protection of the great tree ferns of Hawaii National Park, many of which grow to heights of more than 40 feet, is especially important, since outside the park they are fast being cut for lumber. In the park all ferns, from dainty little specimens less than an inch high to the tree fern giants, have full protection. This fern forest is in the Kilauea section of the park, on Hawaii, the largest and newest of the Hawaiian Islands. Periodic eruptions of the two volcanoes in the park—Kilauea and Mauna Loa—constantly add to the bulk of the island.

YOUNG MANGROVE, *Everglades National Park.* Typical of the Tropics are the mangroves, with their aerial roots and low-tangled branches that grow along the coastline. This is a young tree; in the Everglades, the species grow as tall as 40 feet and often form dense forests. The mangrove, alias the oyster tree because its underpinnings offer a good place for oysters to cling, is a great landbuilder. The roots, sprawling out from above-ground like great spiders, catch floating branches, earth, and other natural debris, the land creeps forward, and a new shoreline is formed. (*Photograph by Ralph S. Palmer.*)

THE GROVES WERE GOD'S FIRST TEMPLES, *Mariposa Grove, Yosemite National Park.* Some idea of the size of the Giant Sequoias may be obtained from the pigmy-looking people gazing far upward. One tree in the Mariposa Grove, the Grizzly Giant, has a branch 6 feet in diameter—larger than the normal full grown tree of many other species.

AGE-OLD RAIN FORESTS IN HOH VALLEY, *Olympic National Park.* Once cut, virgin forests such as this could not be replaced for many generations. Yet a constant threat faces these and other magnificent stands of primeval trees in the national parks—and this despite the fact that the park forests cover less than 1 percent of the Nation's forested lands.

PARKS A TARGET FOR WOULD-BE DEVELOPERS

As has been stressed, areas admitted to the National Park System are accepted because of their outstanding—often unique—qualities; also because they are of broad national significance. Hundreds of proposals for park establishment have been disapproved because the areas in question did not meet these specifications.

Yet, despite their national interest and other distinctive qualities, the wilderness national parks throughout their history have been periodically threatened with uses that are foreign to the basic concept of preservation and public enjoyment, and that would damage or destroy the very features park establishment was designed to protect.

In the first decade after the Yellowstone was made "a pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people," efforts were made to have its most spectacular lands opened to private occupancy and exploitation. Large lakes, rivers, and waterfalls are constant targets of those seeking a cheap source of water for various purposes, although always another source so far has been available. Efforts continually are made to draw crowds, through what are called non-conforming uses (spectator sports and the like), that otherwise would not be interested in a national park visit.

During recent years the Department of the Interior has refused to open Joshua Tree National Monument to mining. It has sponsored legislation to protect the national parks and monuments from mineral operations except when the President of the United States, by Executive Order, shall determine that such use is necessary. It has reaffirmed its stand that grazing of cattle is out of place in national parks; and it has resisted withdrawal of land from Olympic National Park desired for lumbering. Pictorial examples follow of areas where the Department has resisted the rape of national parks.

DEPARTMENT HAS CONSISTENTLY OPPOSED DAM AT GLACIER VIEW, *Glacier National Park.* Lovely Glacier View in Glacier National Park was saved from disfigurement when the Department supported the National Park Service in its opposition to a dam there, and the Department of the Army decided to eliminate the project from its program of development in the Columbia River Basin. The dam, if built, would have destroyed nearly 20,000 acres of exceptionally important wilderness, both scenically and as a habitat for whitetail deer, moose, elk, and beaver.

MOUNT RAINIER, *from Paradise Valley*. Exponents of bigger and better crowds in national parks have pressed for a tramway on Mount Rainier, from Paradise Valley to Camp Muir at the 10,000-foot elevation, which is the overnight stop for climbers to the summit. The Secretary of the Interior has flatly supported the National Park Service in its opposition to a tramway, which would not add to the enjoyment of the scenic resources of the mountain—the reason for which the park was established. Neither is its economic feasibility proved, since its construction and operation at the proposed high altitudes, where weather conditions change rapidly, would present serious engineering and logistics problems and personal hazards. Projected tramways at Crater Lake, Grand Canyon, and Rocky Mountain National Parks also were disapproved. (*Photograph by Bob and Ira Spring.*)

SCOTTS BLUFF NATIONAL MONUMENT. The Department of the Interior successfully combatted strenuous efforts to erect a commercial television broadcasting tower on this conspicuous historic landmark of pioneer days, and a suitable location elsewhere for the tower was found. (*Photograph by George A. Grant.*)

HETCH HETCHY VALLEY BEFORE DAMMING, *Yosemite National Park.* Had not lovely Hetch Hetchy Valley been dammed, it could today relieve Yosemite Valley of much of its congestion. And many engineers today agree that the waters were not needed—that other sources were available. The Hetch Hetchy was spoiled before the National Park Service was established.

DEVILS POSTPILE NATIONAL MONUMENT. One of the world's finest examples of the volcanic rock known as basalt, this was part of 500 square miles removed from Yosemite National Park in 1906 through the influence of commercial interests. Later, when District Forest Service Engineer Walter Huber received an application for permission to blast the Postpile into the San Joaquin River to dam it for mining operations, his opposition led to the establishment, by President Taft, of the Devils Postpile National Monument. Thus this rare formation was given Federal protection. (*Photograph by Ralph H. Anderson.*)

DAIRY MILKING HEADQUARTERS, LEIDIG MEADOW, 1918, *Yosemite National Park.* In 1918, when the National Park Service was in its infancy, cattle used the meadows in Yosemite National Park, and a dairy milking headquarters was maintained at the edge of Leidig Meadow in Yosemite Valley.

LEIDIG MEADOW, SUMMER OF 1955. With Leidig Meadow restored, visitors, rather than cattle, enjoy the meadows of Yosemite Valley. This is only one of the many successful restorations of the natural scene in this lovely valley, which is part of a park dedicated to "the benefit and enjoyment of the people."

CAMPING IN A MEADOW, 1927, *Yosemite National Park.* Once a lovely meadow, in 1927, on a long weekend, camping overflowed into Stoneman Meadow in Yosemite Valley. Today no camping is allowed in that meadow and it is gradually being restored to its original beauty. Today's difficulty is keeping tourists from criss-crossing it with trails as they take short-cuts across the valley.

A MODERN YOSEMITE CAMPGROUND. The meadows no longer serve as informal campgrounds. Instead, prepared camping sites sufficient to accommodate from 9,000 to 11,000 campers during the summer rush are tucked away under the trees. The modern campground shown here is the ideal toward which the National Park Service is progressing as funds become available.

END OF AN ERA

TRIPS INTO THE NATIONAL PARKS were leisurely in tempo, an adventure into the wilderness, until 1916. Sometimes they even were an adventure into the really Wild West—for there were several hold-ups by bandits who suddenly appeared, shooting, and relieved passengers and drivers of their valuables. Overnight accommodations had to be within a day's drive by horse-drawn stagecoaches. Proud owners of the first automobiles driven into Yosemite Valley, in Yosemite National Park, were directed to a central parking area where, for the sake of safety, the cars were chained to great logs.

But travel speeded up in 1916—by early motoring standards. That year all the national parks were opened to automobiles. The era of leisurely, 10-mile-an-hour travel was over.

The automobile, and particularly the heavy motorcoach, required better roads, both inside and outside the parks. Yet the roads in most of the older parks have remained approximately on the same location as the old wagon roads. Comparatively few entirely new roads have been built. Plans now drawn provide for major road improvement, but not many more miles of roads.

SEEING YELLOWSTONE IN 1884. The first six-horse stagecoach in the park, in front of the old Mammoth Hotel, since reconstructed. (*Courtesy, Haynes Studios Inc.*)

AND NOW—SOME AIR-CONDITIONED COACHES, *Yosemite National Park.*

GRIM-LOOKING MOTORISTS, 1900, *Yosemite National Park.* The do-or-die expression of these early motorists indicates the greatness of the adventure upon which they are embarked. When the first motorists came to Yosemite, their automobiles were chained to logs in the valley to avoid calamity. Now most of that park's million visitors a year come by car and bus.

OLD AND "NEW" MEET. One of first "modern" motorcoaches overtakes the soon-to-disappear horse-drawn stagecoach in Yosemite Valley, about 1916.

WHEN TRAINS RAN TO YOSEMITE. Until 1945 there was train service between El Portal, a few miles west of Yosemite Valley, and San Francisco and Los Angeles. The overnight trip provided in the summer was considered the acme of luxurious travel. Then came the all-year highway, and patronage of the train dwindled to the point where its operation no longer could be justified.

WHERE CAN I CAMP?, *Yosemite National Park.* In 1927 they called this "roughing it in comfort." Today there is no difficulty in finding one of the valley's developed campgrounds—but in midsummer, especially weekends, all may be crowded to capacity

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, 1912. One of the first motorized stagecoaches to enter the park is shown at the Nisqually Entrance. The somewhat strange-looking building in the background is still in use—as a residence for park employees.

DECORATION DAY, 1955, *Yosemite National Park.* Long line of cars approaching Glacier Point. Many cars were in a 2-mile line for an hour or more before parking space became available.

BOATING ON THE YAMPA RIVER, *Dinosaur National Monument*. Shooting the rapids is becoming increasingly popular in Dinosaur National Monument. During the summer of 1955 more than 1,000 people made boat trips through the Yampa and Green River Canyons. The most popular type of boat is the rubber landing raft shown. Canoes and other types of craft are used by the more experienced "white water" enthusiasts. The first boat trip through the Green River Canyons was made by the one-armed Civil War major, John Wesley Powell, in 1869.

FUN IN THE NATIONAL PARKS

The wisdom of the Founding Fathers in initiating the movement that has led to the preservation of the most outstanding of the Nation's scenic and historic heritage for public use and enjoyment has been proved far beyond their greatest dreams. Yet their philosophy of national park preservation "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" still guides the park management policies as millions upon millions each year seek to escape from the tensions of daily life.

Each year the number of visitors increases. In 1955 the total recorded in the 180 areas administered by the National Park Service was more than 50,000,000.

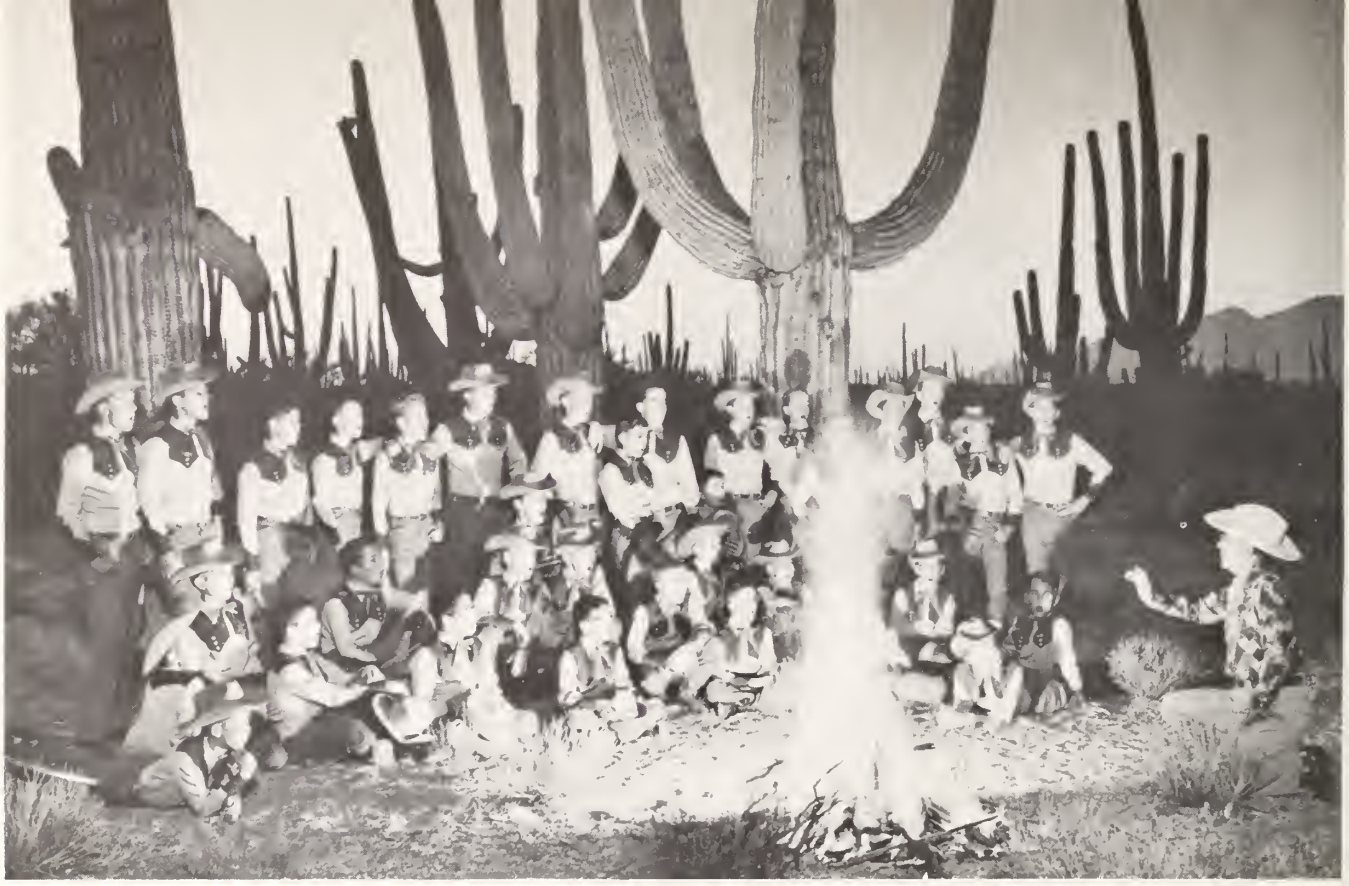
The National Park Service strives to provide—or to suggest—the type of enjoyment that will most benefit those who come to the parks. These are the activities most suited to the environment, to the spectacular, often awe-inspiring scenery, and to the stimulating places in which our history was made, through sacrifice and hardship, by those who made the United States great.

Many a visitor gains more than just the enjoyment of time spent in the parks, and the memory of that time. There is the possibility—the probability—of acquiring a new hobby. Perhaps one acquires a new desire to hike, ride horseback, climb mountains, or ski. Some become newly interested in photography. Often the path leads into intellectual fields through awakened interest in the natural sciences, in history or archeology as depicted on the land and interpreted by naturalists and historians.

So far as its limited funds permit, the National Park Service helps the visitor find the form of enjoyment that will mean the most to him. Resort-type amusements, and the intrusion of spectator sports that draw large crowds of onlookers in contrast to the few actually engaged in the physical activity, are discouraged.

Immediately following are pictures depicting the many activities that may be enjoyed by those who seek to derive the most from a visit to a wilderness or historical park. If you just want to "sit," note the automobile campers and those attending the lectures by park naturalists; and there is always lazy—as well as strenuous—fishing. If physical activity is what you crave, the parks are the ideal place to get it, with mountains to climb up, canyons to climb down, glaciers to explore, and trails leading in all directions.

For those who want to get away from crowds, to whom solitude brings solace, the national parks and large wilderness national monuments have the answer. It is true that millions go each year to these areas—but they stay mostly in the developed areas and make quick motor trips. For those who want to enjoy nature in solitude, trails lead far into the wilderness where camp can be made and streams located that seldom are fished by others. Camping with one's own tent and equipment, whether in the regular campgrounds or off in the wilderness involves no charge. But even in a few wilderness areas there are established tent-camp accommodations that may be rented and where meals may be obtained, by those not wishing to carry their own equipment. There are also housekeeping cabins for rent in the major campgrounds.



TUCSON BOYS' CHOIR, *Saguaro National Monument*. In the midst of vegetation typical of Old Mexico, the internationally famous Tucson Boys' Choir sings around a campfire. The giant saguaro cactus has its real home in northwestern Mexico, where it has adapted itself to meet the requirements of a parching atmosphere and month after month of rainless heat. In the United States it grows only in southern Arizona and one or two isolated places in California. The giant saguaro reaches its maximum size and densest stand at the foot of the Tanque Verde Mountains in the western portion of Saguaro National Monument. (*Photograph by Manley.*)

CAMPERS AT GRINNELL LAKE; GRINNELL GLACIER IN BACKGROUND, *Glacier National Park*. With over 1,000 miles of wilderness trails, Glacier is an ideal camping area. This party is traveling with its own guide. Others prefer to join one of the scheduled saddle-horse trips. Several trails lead across the international boundary into Canada's Waterton Lakes National Park. (*Courtesy, Great Northern Railway.*)

"LONG MAY IT WAVE," *Fort McHenry National Monument.* A park historian tells a group of wide-eyed school children how *The Star Spangled Banner* was composed during the War of 1812. He explains that Francis Scott Key, held aboard an enemy ship during the bombardment of Baltimore, was inspired to write it when, after a night of attack from the harbor, he discovered in the morning that "The Flag was still there."

LEARNING ABOUT VOLCANIC ACTIVITY, *Hawaii National Park.* A park naturalist, from a vantage point overlooking Kilauea Crater, explains volcanic activity to an interested group from the Kilauea Military Camp—a rest and recreation camp operated for the use of members of the Armed Forces in the Islands. The most active vent of Kilauea Volcano is its great crater, shown in the background. Sometimes it fills with a boiling lake of active lava. Mauna Loa, the other active volcano in the Kilauea section of the park on the Island of Hawaii, also erupts periodically, the intervals varying from a few months to 9 years. Its activity usually takes the form of great streams of lava gushing from cracks in its side and rolling down toward the sea. (*Courtesy, M/Sgt Chester Fentriss.*)

WORLD WAR II SOLDIERS AT MOUTH OF WAWONA TUNNEL, *Yosemite National Park.* Although the national parks stood still in construction, maintenance, and anything but the barest protection, the National Park Service welcomed some 8 million members of the Armed Forces during World War II. Here soldiers on convoy training stop at the mouth of the Wawona Tunnel and see Yosemite Valley, where they will bivouac, spread before them. During the war the Ahwahnee Hotel in Yosemite became a convalescent hospital for the Navy; and there was much cooperation with the military in secret installations for defense throughout the System. (*Photograph by Ralph H. Anderson.*)

CAMPFIRE PROGRAM AT PUBLIC CAMPGROUND, *Mount Rainier National Park.* After a day of hiking, climbing, horseback riding, or other strenuous activity, campers at the Ohanapecosh Campground relax—and learn—at a campfire program conducted by a park naturalist. This shows the average attendance, but often the crowds are much larger, with at least half the audience standing.

JUNIOR NATURE SCHOOL, *Rocky Mountain National Park.* For many years park naturalists have conducted weekly nature schools for children in Rocky Mountain. This program has attracted the enthusiastic attention of both children and adults.

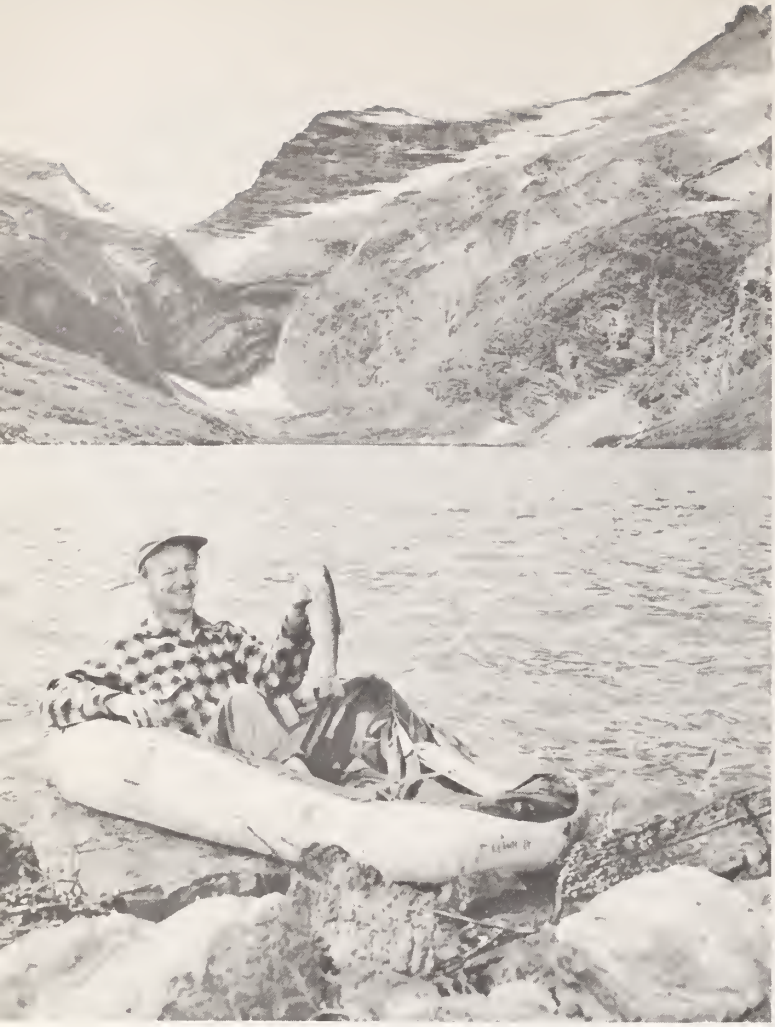
Naturalists and historians, wearing Park Service uniform, give outstanding service to public. Initiated in Yosemite in the early days of the bureau, this interpretive work has spread throughout the System; and has served as a model (sometimes a training school) for similar work elsewhere.

A WELCOME GROUP, *Yosemite National Park.* No organized group of campers ever received more attention in Yosemite than did these children from a hospital for crippled children in nearby Merced County. Special arrangements were made to give them the most convenient campsite possible.

MUSIC 'ROUND THE CAMPFIRE, *Yellowstone National Park.* The campfire, a symbol of the Old West, is especially appropriate to the national parks. To the pioneers the campfire meant comforting heat, safety from wild animals, fellowship on the long treks through the wilderness. In the national parks today visitors gather around informal campfires where good fellowship prevails as East meets West under the trees and the stars. (*Photograph by Andrew T. Kelley.*)

FISHING BRIDGE, *Yellowstone National Park.* Both sides of Fishing Bridge are crowded during the short summer season. People from the East and the West, the North and the South, rub elbows here, discussing the affairs of the Nation. Although a curtain of fishing lines drops into the water below, discussions of the old "cracker barrel" type seem of more importance than the catch. But park rangers report big excitement when the line of the occasional fisherman on the upstream side floats down, tangles with a line on the down-side—and each fisherman, after much tugging, thinks he has a big catch. The disappointment also is great when the truth comes out.

TENTING TONIGHT, *Mount Rainier National Park.* Hardy climbers bivouac on the eastern side of Mount Rainier. The glacier-carved cliffs of Little Tahoma Peak, at the right, show how lava flows alternated with deposits of ash, cinders, and pumice. Guided parties make the climb from Paradise Valley, on the southern slopes of Mount Rainier, stopping overnight at 10,000-foot high Camp Muir. (*Photograph by Bob and Ira Spring.*)



A HARD-EARNED CATCH—BUT A NICE ONE, *Glacier National Park.* In order to maintain the finest kind of trout fishing in Glacier Park, the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, through its nearby hatchery, keeps the principal lakes and rivers well stocked with the various kinds of trout common to the Rocky Mountain region and with grayling. Fishing is best in the afternoon, although late evening or early morning may yield good results. The latter part of the summer affords the best fishing, since the waters are high earlier from the melting snows in the mountains. Casting with artificial fly is the method generally used. (*Courtesy, Mel Ruder for* Hungry Horse News.)

PARADISE VALLEY CAMPGROUND—NOT ON A BUSY WEEKEND, *Mount Rainier National Park.* The Paradise Valley campground is one of the most popular in the park. It and the campgrounds at Longmire, Sunrise, and Ohanapecosh are equipped with fireplaces, tables, water, and sanitary facilities. Small community kitchens are maintained at Longmire and Sunrise. There are several other less developed campgrounds scattered throughout the park. (*Photograph by Bob and Ira Spring.*)

RIDING INTO HALEAKALA CRATER, *Hawaii National Park.* In a detached section of Hawaii National Park, on the Island of Maui, is the summit of Haleakala, a 10,000-foot-high volcano apparently in the last stages of activity. Its eruptions are infrequent, probably several centuries apart. The last was about 200 years ago. The great summit depression of Haleakala, one of the largest volcanic craters known, has an expanse of over 19 square miles, most of it lying 2,500 feet below the high western rim. It is a real thrill to motor to the rim of Haleakala, then go by horseback down into the crater. A lodge high on the mountain furnishes overnight and meal accommodations. (*Photograph by Werner Stoy.*)

THERE'S A REGATTA GOING ON, *Lake Mead Recreation Area.* Literally thousands line the shore of Lake Mead to watch a regatta. Since the lake is the reservoir formed by the great Hoover Dam, and is therefore man-made, spectator sports are not considered non-conforming recreational uses as they would be in a national park. The opportunity to enjoy water sports in this vast semidesert region makes Lake Mead Recreation Area the second most heavily visited of the areas administered by the National Park Service.

"HUNTING WITH THE CAMERA," *Glacier National Park.* No hunting—except "hunting" with the camera—is permitted in the national parks. The laws of Congress establishing these parks provide for the complete protection of all natural objects within them, both animals and plants—except that fishing is permitted, with restocking when necessary. Many an ardent hunter, enraptured by the finesse involved in "stalking" animals to get good pictures, gives up his guns permanently in favor of more and better cameras. This photographer is shooting beargrass. (*Courtesy*, Hungry Horse News.)

ON THE TRAIL, *Grand Canyon National Park.* A muleback party leaving the South Rim on the long and exciting descent over the Bright Angel Trail into the depths of the Canyon. Down in the gorge, hidden by many plateaus and smaller gorges, is the Colorado River which during the ages cut down through layers of rocks millions of years in the making and reached some of the oldest rocks known to geologists. It is still cutting, and on the average carries nearly half a million tons of suspended silt past any given point each 24 hours. A suspension bridge across the river leads to Phantom Ranch, the overnight stop on two-day trail trips. (*Courtesy, Josef Muench Pictorial Photography.*)

SNOW PLOWS ON CLOVER CREEK BRIDGE, *Sequoia National Park.* To keep roads open into the Giant Forest, Lodgepole, and Wolverton sections of Sequoia Park, both for the thousands coming to see the giant sequoias mantled in snow and for winter sports enthusiasts, it is necessary to keep the roads open with snowplows. The ski slopes are at Wolverton; and there is a skating rink at Lodgepole Camp. (*Photograph by Stagner.*)

LUGGI FOEGER, DIRECTOR, SKI SCHOOL, *Yosemite National Park.* Yosemite's winter sports area is located at Badger Pass, high on the rim of Yosemite Valley behind Bridalveil Fall. Here Foeger is doing a "christy" turn.

OPENING THE ROAD TO THE LAKE RIM, *Crater Lake National Park.* The snow-laden trees in this park offer a glorious winter spectacle; and the snow-covered slopes are ideal for skiing. Warming huts are provided.

BADGER PASS SKI AREA, *Yosemite National Park.* So popular has the Badger Pass area been with skiers that the concessioner has constructed a new building (on left) to house ski sales, repair and rental shops on the first floor, and employees' quarters above. Removal of these services from the main ski house has made available space for lounge and cafeteria. Note skiers and spectators enjoying refreshments on the veranda.

HIDDEN VALLEY WINTER SPORTS AREA, *Rocky Mountain National Park.* The Hidden Valley winter sports area, 12 miles west of Estes Park where the park headquarters are located, has been newly developed; and further improvements are in progress.

The Secretary of the Interior has supported the National Park Service in its opposition to a tramway here. Not only would such a tramway be a distinct scar on the landscape and out of keeping with national park development standards, but it is not needed for public enjoyment since the Trail Ridge Road through the valley makes it easily accessible.

ROPE TOW AT SULPHUR WORKS SKI AREA, *Lassen Volcanic National Park.* Winter sports at Lassen are centered near the Sulphur Works Checking Station in the southwestern corner of the park. Facilities consist of a ski tow and a warming house where hot lunches and refreshments may be purchased and skis and ski accessories rented.

CLIMBERS ENJOY THE VIEW, *Olympic National Park.* Climbers high on Mount Olympus pause to enjoy the view of icefields and mountains. Many peaks in the park may be climbed safely by the novice; others should be attempted only by, or with, experienced climbers. For their personal protection climbing parties are requested to register at the ranger station on their route. There they may secure advice as to the type of climb suited to their capabilities.

A multi-plate steel snow tunnel leading to the entrance is being erected. (*Photograph by Bender.*)

The entrance after a heavy snowfall has covered the shelter and tunnel. (*Photograph by Bender.*)

Paradise Valley in Mount Rainier National Park is a popular winter sports center; but, as the scenes depicted above show, the snow brings problems. Not only are the roads blocked with snow in heavy storms, necessitating major snow removal, but buildings are covered. Here the problem of entrance to the winter shelter is solved.

But the snow, once it goes, leaves no scar of skiing here on the slope of Mount Rainier.

A 1,350-foot ski tow takes skiers to a starting point for 2-mile down-hill runs. (*Courtesy, Rainier National Park Company.*)

When summer comes. (*Photograph by George A. Grant.*)

PARK RANGERS—THE BACKBONE OF NATIONAL PARK PROTECTION

FEW JOBS DEMAND as much versatility as that of a park ranger. He welcomes visitors and collects automobile, entrance, and guide fees, which partly offset the costs of park administration.

The park ranger helps protect the natural and historic features of the park. This means guarding against vandals, souvenir hunters, and despoilers of wildlife. It means conserving the natural habitats and watching for signs that indicate the balance of nature has been seriously upset.

While protecting wild animals, he must at the same time protect visitors against them. Bears particularly, are dangerous. They may appear to be tame, but they are not. Visitors are warned not to feed or disturb wildlife. Some species are highly dangerous; also feeding tends to "pauperize" these animals, affecting their natural habits and their health. The park ranger also tells visitors they should not risk swimming alone in icy mountain lakes, where cramps or heart attacks can be fatal; and that inexperienced climbers should not attempt dangerous climbs among high cliffs.

STEPHEN MATHER LOVED THE RANGER UNIFORM. The Service's first director, Mather gave of his energies and even his health and wealth to develop the National Park System for the use and enjoyment of all Americans. Of him, former Congressman Cramton said on the floor of the House of Representatives: "There will never come an end to the good that he has done." (*Photograph by Hileman.*)

The park ranger fights against forest fires—to prevent them and to stop them once they start. He patrols the park, summer and winter, for one reason or another. When surplus elk or buffalo are wanted by a State park or zoo, he helps trap and transport them—sometimes an exciting, if routine, duty.

He goes on rescue trips on which he risks life and limb. He performs countless official and personal acts of helpfulness. Pleasantly he must—and almost always does—respond to incessant "Oh, Ranger, where * * * or what * * * or why * * *"

He is a dedicated man, usually with one or two degrees in one of the natural sciences. His salary does not allow for opulent living—and on some assignments his home is a tent. He never will become wealthy on the job; his wealth is measured by the satisfaction he derives from the inspiring surroundings in which he lives and works, and the opportunities he has to serve visitors. To many of them he brings new awareness of America's greatness.

This dedication is not confined to the ranger staff. Although the park ranger is the man that most visitors meet—he and the park naturalist and the historian, whose uniforms all look alike to the uninitiated—behind him is a large staff of loyal workers in almost every field. From top administrator to temporary laborer, all make up the staff that provides for the protection of the park and of the visitor. Without these men and women behind the rangers, the parks could not function.

BUSY RANGERS ON A BUSY DAY, *Yosemite National Park.* Life can be hectic over a long weekend when thousands of visitors come into some of the parks. Automobile entrance tickets must be sold, change made, printed matter and other information given as requested—and meanwhile the line of incoming cars grows longer and longer. Here rangers at the Arch Rock Entrance Station to Yosemite are busily processing two lines of incoming cars on the morning before Decoration Day, 1955.

RANGERS RETURNING FROM A WINTER RESCUE EXPEDITION. Park rangers often are called upon to search for lost persons or to rescue people injured far from the nearest roads, even in winter. At such times they must carry on their backs a great deal of equipment. Their strange garb here is for protection against wind, sun, and cold.

VICTIM OF A SERIOUS ACCIDENT, *Yellowstone National Park.* Sometimes motorists become careless in the national parks when a good road leads straight ahead. They even fall asleep sometimes and go off the road and over an embankment. Here rangers transport up the Gardiner River Bank the body of a man from a wrecked car in the river. (*Photograph by Watson.*)

PARK RANGERS ON WAY TO TAKE SNOW DEPTH MEASUREMENTS. Information as to the depth of the snow in the mountains is a gauge by which neighboring town and ranch people can estimate their water supply, come spring and summer. The rangers also make ski and snowshoe patrols in the course of protecting the park wildlife. (*Photograph by Condon.*)

FISH PLANTING. Rangers restock park lakes and streams so that visitors may enjoy fishing. State Fish and Game Commissions and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service cooperate. Fingerlings are carried in cans to the park waters—on trucks to waters near the roads and on horseback to the backcountry. Here a ranger is tempering the water in the cans before releasing the young fish.

LOOKOUT AT HIS LOOKOUT. Supplies are packed in periodically to the lonely lookouts, who watch constantly for signs of smoke that may mean the beginning of a forest fire. Mount Holmes, elevation 10,300 feet, is in the Gallatin Mountain Range in the northwest corner of Yellowstone National Park, a dozen miles or so north of the famous Madison Junction Campfire of 1870. (*Photograph by Miller.*)

FOREST FIRE RAGING IN THE MOUNTAINS. Dry lightning may have started it—or a carelessly thrown match or cigarette—or a campfire not completely extinguished. Park rangers and fire-fighting crews often have their own lives endangered because someone just didn't think. (*Photograph by Ralph H. Anderson.*)

DIGGING IN. Rangers on ski or snowshoe patrols in the course of protecting the park wildlife and in taking snow measurements often are out overnight. Here a ranger in Lassen Volcanic National Park, with snow from 20 to 25 feet deep, digs into the Lake Helen Ski Patrol and Snow Measuring Hut. These cabins are stocked with staples—but sometimes hungry bears before hibernation break in and have themselves a feast, leaving the wistful ranger to fall back on the hard rations he carries.

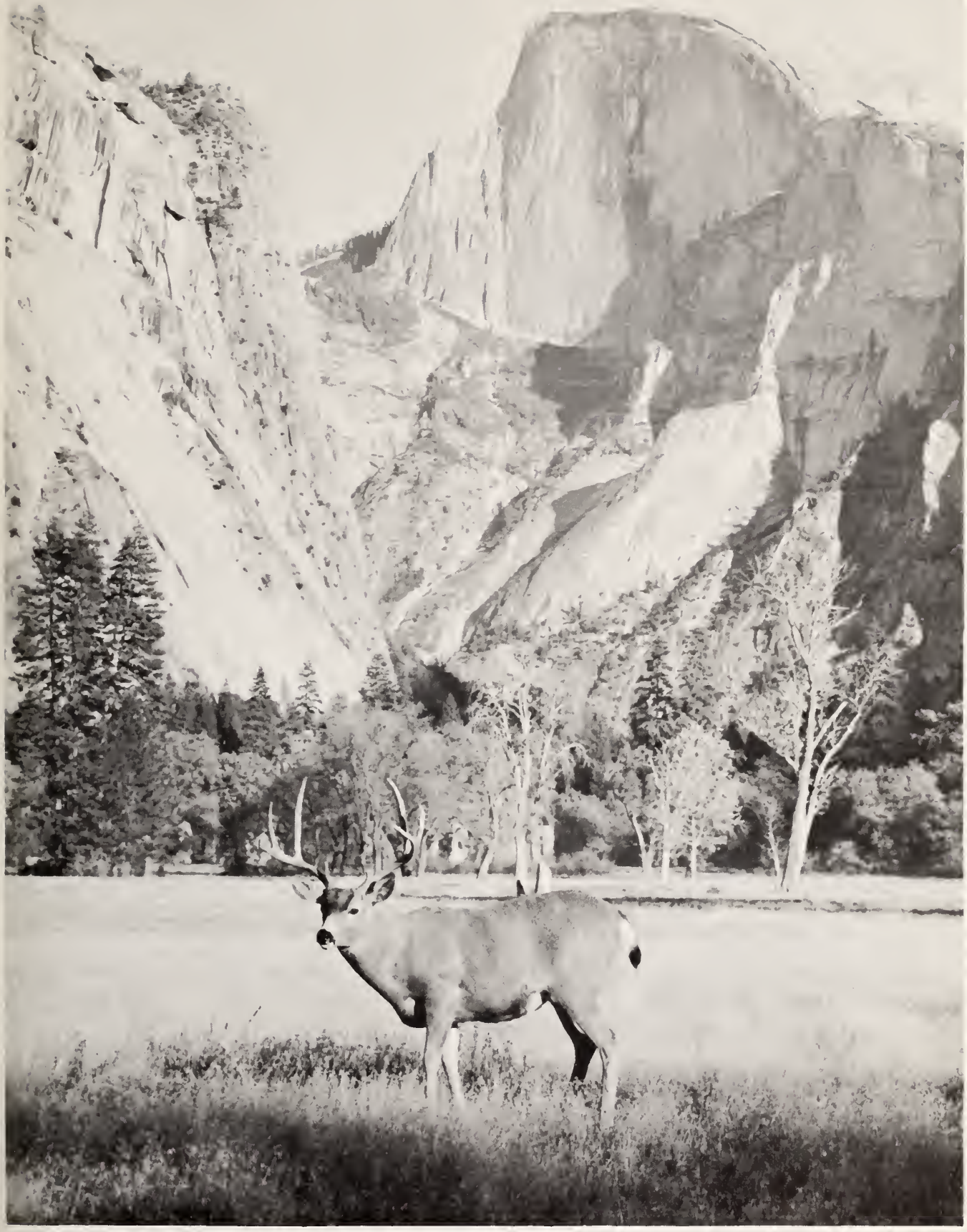
YELLOWSTONE'S HARRY YOUNT. A government game-keeper, he spent the winter of 1880 in Yellowstone National Park, to keep poachers from some 3,300 square miles. Afterwards he reported that one man could not protect the park and urged the formation of a protective force sufficient to cover this large area. So he is credited with being the "father" of the ranger service. Today, in national park areas, about 350 permanent and 950 temporary park rangers are employed. Naturalists and historians aid in protection in emergencies. (*Courtesy, Haynes Studios, Inc.*)

BIGHORN RAM WITH REGAL BEARING.

BULL MOOSE. (*Courtesy, Haynes Studios, Inc.*)

Animals in their natural state are one of the great attractions in the wilderness national parks. They are best seen and photographed off the beaten tract. Protecting them and helping to conserve their habitat are major duties of the park rangers.

PRONGHORN BUCK (also called American ANTELOPE).



A BLACKTAIL DEER IN SCENIC SURROUNDINGS. (*Photograph by Ralph H. Anderson.*)

EWE AND LAMB, ALASKA MOUNTAIN SHEEP, *Mount McKinley National Park.* These sheep, also called Dall, are among the handsomest animals of the Mount McKinley region. One of the problems in park administration is the maintenance of these sheep in adequate numbers while at the same time assuring the presence of wolves which are a rare sight for visitors. (*Photograph by Ott.*)

PADDY WAGON FOR BAD BEARS. All bears are not as innocent as the little fellow to the right. When panhandling bears become really troublesome, they are enticed into these contraptions and taken for a ride—to be released in remote portions of the park. (*Photo by Louis G. Kirk.*)

ELK (OR WAPITI). (*Photograph by Hal H. Harrison.*)

AN INQUISITIVE BLACK BEAR CUB. (*Courtesy, Montana Fish and Game Commission.*)

WOLVERINE. Not only is the wolverine seldom seen by rangers; he has been exterminated from most of his range. Mrs. Fabian, driving with her husband over the Going-to-the-Sun Highway in Glacier National Park, was lucky enough to get this shot from the car. (*Courtesy, Mrs. John Fabian.*)

SHORT-TAILED WEASEL, *Mount McKinley National Park.* (*Photograph by Ott.*)

DOG-TEAM IN MOUNT McKINLEY NATIONAL PARK. These animals might well be considered part of the park ranger staff, since they take the rangers and other members of the park protection staff on winter patrols. (*Photograph by Warren Steenbergh.*)

TRUMPETER SWAN FAMILY.

Greatly different in appearance and size, these are two of Yellowstone's once vanishing species The trumpeter swan has had at least a temporary new lease on life through the protective efforts of the National Park Service in Yellowstone National Park and the Fish and Wildlife Service at the nearby Red Rock Lakes Migratory Waterfowl Refuge. In 1935 an actual count showed only 73 of the these graceful white birds in the United States. The 1955 census showed a trumpeter population of 590 throughout the United States, mostly in Montana and Wyoming. The disturbing thing is that 50 less birds were counted in 1955 than in the preceding year.

There is no doubt about the comeback of the buffalo, or American bison. Reduced from an estimated 60,000,000 in the United States in 1870 to a known total of 541 at the close of the century, extinction seemed almost certain. In 1901, 25 buffalo roamed the Yellowstone. The next year, in an effort to save the species, 18 cows and 3 bulls were imported from privately-owned herds. By 1908 the herd had responded so favorably that it had outgrown available range. For many years, under Congressional authority, buffalo in excess of 1,000 have been given to State and other Government agencies and to private zoos and otherwise disposed of. Most of the important herds in this country today were founded, at least in part, with animals from the Yellowstone.

THE THUNDERING HERD. (*Copyright Haynes Studios Inc.*)

The Menace of Vandalism

Those charged with the protection of the natural and historic features of the national parks are tempted to speculate on the difference, if any, between the Vandals who sacked Rome in the 5th century and those vandals who pursue, pointlessly, their sack of priceless objects which the Federal Government is endeavoring to preserve for their enjoyment. This destructive tendency extends also to signs, museum exhibits, and buildings and objects provided for visitor comfort or information. To that must be added the damage done by "souvenir" collectors—souvenirs that frequently are discarded shortly after leaving the park as too heavy to carry all the way home. This is particularly true of fossil wood collecting in the Petrified Forest National Monument. Controlling all three types of ruinous activity with limited protective staffs is a giant-size problem.

The geyser basins and hot pools of Yellowstone, for some reason known only to the perpetrators, seem irresistably to draw vandals or "litterbugs."

The tree ferns of Hawaii National Park are another popular target. In view of lumbering in the fern forests outside the park, their preservation within is the more important. Yet they are often damaged, sometimes killed, by people who break off the fronds or cut the young stems.

In the historic field, defacement of prehistoric ruins, carving of names or initials over prehistoric inscriptions or on historic objects, writing names with lipstick (especially at Statue of Liberty National Monument)—all are common.

More widespread than actual destruction of specific park features is the impairment of the scene by the litter that is strewn around—debris of all sorts.

The cost of this vandalism to the Nation—which means to the taxpayer—is great. Each year about $500,000 is spent in cleaning up after litterbugs and in *trying to wipe out* evidences of depredations that so often deface objects that are part of the American cultural heritage. If this vandalism continues unchecked, outstanding features of our national parks that visitors spend time and money to see will be ruined; and Americans will be robbed of an important part of their national treasure.

There would seem to be two main ways of controlling the litter problem. The immediate answer is an adequate staff of rangers and others to police the areas and to explain the situation to visitors and enlist their cooperation. For the long haul, however, the final answer is education—and more education.

Growing carelessness of the public in disposing of litter by throwing it out of car windows along highways and in parks, and of leaving rubbish on the ground after picnics, has caused widespread concern. For several years a number of magazines, sparked by an article, "The Great American Litterbug," that appeared in *Natural History*, the official organ of the American Museum of Natural History, have campaigned on a "Don't be a Litterbug" platform. Women's organizations, garden clubs, conservation organizations, scouts, and others have joined the crusade. "Keep America Beautiful, Inc.," which describes itself as "a national public service organization for the elimination of litter," is an organization of some of the most influential corporations in the country, whose presidents and vice presidents serve on its Executive Board. With the unexcelled media available to these companies for securing public attention, Keep America Beautiful,, Inc. should be a mighty force for the suppression—or conversion—of the litterbug.

PICTURESQUE JEFFREY PINE, THE VICTOR IN COUNTLESS MOUNTAIN STORMS, *Yosemite National Park.* This gnarled Jeffrey pine, on the summit of Sentinel Dome at the 8,117-foot elevation, not only has withstood heavy snows and icy winds for many, many years, but it also has human enemies. Despite signs asking people not to climb on it, here parents permit their children to do just that. On the lower part of the trunk, at the extreme left, can be seen a step cut by some vandal; and not many years ago another damaged it by driving a large spike into its trunk. Unhappily it would be impracticable to keep a ranger on guard here all the time, even with much larger appropriations for protection.

"REHABILITATING" MORNING GLORY POOL, *Yellowstone National Park.* Morning Glory hot pool, aptly named because of its shape and exquisite coloring, was being choked to death by careless visitors. To save it from the fate of the once-famous Handkerchief Pool, which had been completely ruined by vandalism, the park's experts on hot water phenomena worked out a complicated sort of "stomach pump." The forced eruption, caused by twelve lines of garden hose and scoop shovels, brought up 110 different types of objects. Among them were enough tax tokens to fill a 5-pound jar, $97.34 in coins, wearing apparel, Ingersoll watches, pocket knives and combs, whistles and sun glasses. (*Photograph by Watson.*)

DEBRIS FROM MORNING GLORY POOL

ONCE A FIREPLACE, *Grand Canyon National Park.* The National Park Service provides, from tax money appropriated for it, facilities such as tables and chairs, fireplaces, and other necessities in free campgrounds. Here is shown a fireplace deliberately broken apart. Why? The question is difficult to answer.

AFTER A MOONLIGHT BARBECUE, *Yosemite National Park.* After a moonlight barbecue held on Sentinel Beach by about 150 people, the park staff found they had left all this debris. Either visitors should be willing to clean up the parks, which belong to them, after such a party; or they should be interested in having sufficient funds provided to make possible constant policing of the 25 million acres of land administered by the National Park Service.

VIEW FROM LOUNGE, NEW JACKSON LAKE LODGE, *Grand Teton National Park.* Dedicated in June 1955 to public use, Jackson Lake Lodge is part of a $6 million development by a Rockefeller-financed corporation that will operate on a non-profit distributing basis. The Lodge and adjacent guest cottages have approximately 350 guest rooms and provision to add 200 more.

Also in the plan, and under construction, is a "lakeside tourist village" at Colter Bay that will provide camps, automobile campgrounds, a trailer court, cafeteria service, stores, and other essential facilities.

The Government's part in this development was the provision of roads and utilities at a cost of more than $1 million. (*Photograph by Bert L. Brown.*)

MODERN MULTIPLE UNIT ACCOMMODATIONS, *Mammoth Cave National Park.* (*Courtesy, W. Ray Scott.*)

VISITOR ACCOMMODATIONS

Although in the final analysis full responsibility for all services in the national parks devolves upon the National Park Service, the providing of accommodations for visitors falls into two groups. Roads, trails, public automobile campgrounds, trailer camps, utilities, sanitation and museums and other interpretive devices are the responsibility of the National Park Service.

In general, other facilities are the responsibility of private capital operating under Government franchise and supervision. Under their contracts concessioners finance, erect, maintain, and operate hotels, lodges, housekeeping and other cabins, coffee shops, cafeterias, stores, and service stations. So also with the furnishing of transportation, whether by bus, boat, or horseback. The location of buildings and their design must have the approval of the park administration, based upon recommendations of the architectural, landscaping, engineering, and other experts of the Service, which also approves rates and supervises standards of accommodation.

Furnishing facilities to add to the comfort and enjoyment of visitors is not the only public service the concessioners render. They also contribute to the Federal and State treasuries through their franchise fees and the various taxes levied upon them.

In a few instances, where facilities have come under Federal government ownership in connection with land acquisition, operation is by a competent concessioner. An example of a well-functioning hotel and allied services operation that came full-blown to the National Park Service in this way is the development at Mammoth Cave National Park. National Park Concessions, Inc., organized to operate these facilities, has extended its services to several other areas.

The broad concession policy is based upon 1872 legislation. Congress, in establishing our first national park, realistically laid the guide lines for supplying accommodations essential to public enjoyment of the park when it included, in the Yellowstone Act, authority for the Secretary of the Interior to grant long-term leases for the purpose of furnishing public accommodations. Similar provisions were contained in later acts establishing other national parks and also in legislation creating the National Park Service.

The concession system has sometimes been under fire; yet unless Federal funds are made available to undertake these business enterprises, private capital must be relied upon to care for the visitor. And private capital needs assurance that its investment will be protected.

In fact, it has not always been easy to interest private business in developing dependable tourist facilities in the park, because of the short operating season and the isolation from supply and employment centers. In the past this sometimes was done by appealing to businessmen of nearby communities to develop accommodations as a matter of civic pride, without prospect of immediate financial return. In other instances the business has grown with the increase in park attendance. Several transcontinental railroads have given financial backing.

Back in the early days, when there was no unified control of national park operations, many small concessioners competed in a single park. The result was so chaotic that, after some years, the Department of the Interior was convinced that the competitive system in national parks was unsatisfactory, to visitor, concessioner, and Federal government alike. Visitors on short stays were not interested in shopping around to secure the lowest rates; nor did they like being besieged by agents of various competing transportation operators for their patronage as soon as they stepped off the train. By the time the national parks office under an assistant to the Secretary was set up in Washington, it had become apparent that in the long run one well-financed concessioner in a park, especially in the same line of service, operating under a long-term contract, would best meet the visitors' needs. Effecting this was one of the major problems facing the young National Park Service.

For some 15 years beginning with World War II—the same period that the National Park Service was trying to function on greatly curtailed financial and manpower rations—there were, with few exceptions, no substantial investments in improving or expanding park facilities. During the latter part of that period the Department undertook a critical study of concession policies, which still further delayed the making of heavy investments. The result of all this, taken in conjunction with the tremendous increase in travel, was a serious delay in providing new and improving existing accommodations.

With the concessioners, as with Federal activities not related to the urgent situation, times of national emergency result in curtailment of development. Once the emergency is over, it takes time to get under way again. Now both the National Park Service and the concessioners are off and running.

One more word about concession accommodations. A fundamental policy of the Department of the Interior is to permit only those concessions within the parks that are actually necessary for public convenience and enjoyment. If, as is the case at Great Smoky Mountains National Park, neighboring cities and towns are equipped to handle visitors, the Service does not permit competition to their housing and related accommodations.

NEW HURRICANE LODGE (far right), *Olympic National Park.* This new lodge high in the mountains is not an overnight service. For day use only, it furnishes meals and, in winter, offers comfort to skiers. Other new accommodations in the Olympic include Lake Crescent Lodge and Cabins, and in the Pacific Ocean strip, new de luxe housekeeping cabins.

ROCK HARBOR LODGE, *Isle Royale National Park.* Rock Harbor Lodge is one of the going concerns that came to the National Park Service with the acquisition of the lands to establish the park. This wilderness park is unique in its isolation far north in Lake Superior and in its freedom from roads or wheeled vehicles. The nine campgrounds developed here are for the use of boating enthusiasts or hikers along the trails. (*Courtesy, W. Ray Scott.*)

CABINS IN THE SHADOW OF CASA GRANDE, *Big Bend National Park.* The contrasts of scenery in Big Bend National Park, from desert to towering mountain, are nearly as great as that between Casa Grande and these little cabins for visitors. The park gets its name from its location in the Big Bend of the Rio Grande as that river forms the international boundary between Mexico and the United States; and typifies the scenery and plant and animal life of Mexico more than it does that of the better known regions of the United States. (*Courtesy, W. Ray Scott.*)

MANY GLACIER HOTEL, *Glacier National Park.* From this hotel activities radiate in all directions. One of the older hotels, it is still a popular rallying ground. Now the park concessioner is embarked on an improvement program estimated to cost approximately three-quarters of a million dollars to improve other facilities in Glacier. (*Photograph by Hileman.*)

TUOLUMNE MEADOWS LODGE, *Yosemite National Park.* A tent camp in the High Sierra, accessible both to motorists on the Tioga Road and to hikers and horseback riders, it is one of a chain of High Sierra camps located about 10 miles apart. From it radiates miles of mountain trails; and countless lakes and miles of streams offer some of the park's best fishing. At the lodge are comfortable tent accommodations, a central dining tent, and hot showers.

SNOWBALL DINING ROOM, *Mammoth Cave National Park.* This dining room, which gets its name from the gypsum formations resembling snowballs that cover the ceiling, is 267 feet underground and serves visitors who take the all-day cave trip. Note the box lunches in place on the tables, awaiting the hungry hordes. (*Courtesy, W. Ray Scott.*)

YOSEMITE LODGE EXPANSION, *Yosemite National Park.* Newer accommodations at Yosemite Lodge in the valley. Called Oak Cottage, this multiplex accommodation was opened to the public in 1952, filling a great need and meeting with popular acclaim.

LASSEN PEAK, *Lassen Volcanic National Park.* Our most recently active volcano, Lassen Peak began erupting in 1914, the year World War I also erupted, and it continued through 1917. The law establishing the national park in 1916 directed that no appropriations in excess of $5,000 annually be made available for its administration and protection unless specifically authorized by an act of Congress. This prohibited inclusion of a larger amount in the annual appropriations until the restrictive provision was repealed in 1922.

Meanwhile the National Park Service had the responsibility of carrying out the provision of the 1916 Act which directed the "freest use" of the park for recreational purposes by the public; also the preservation from spoliation of all natural features. That was a large order, on $5,000 a year; and visitors understandably expected better service than could be provided.

FINANCES—AND MISSION 66

Until the current improvement plan known as "Mission 66" went into effect, basic protection and development of the units of the National Park System met with serious financial obstacles. Congress had shown real vision in venturing into the new field of national park establishment. But it had difficulty in finding funds to run the parks in view of the competing demands for appropriations.

No funds were available for protection of the Yellowstone until 6 years after its creation, and the first superintendent served without pay and without assistants.

Finally, with would-be exploiters about to negate the generous deed of the Yellowstone founders, public-spirited citizens including General Phil Sheridan sprang to the defense of the park, calling the serious situation to the attention of Congress. In lieu of providing funds for a civilian protective staff, Congress then authorized the Secretary of the Interior to call upon the Secretary of War for troops to patrol and protect the park. Military protection was maintained from 1886 to 1918. When Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks were established, they received similar protection. In addition, the early roads were built by Army engineers.

Although the National Park Service was created in 1916, it was not until April 1917 that funds to organize it were made available. That was when the United States entered World War I. Inevitably under such conditions funds were limited. The new bureau started literally on a starvation diet and has had an uphill fight ever since—as national and international emergencies followed closely one upon another—to secure sufficient money to give full protection to the parks and the visitors, and to provide roads, trails, campgrounds, and other needed facilities.

Yet the visitors kept coming. By 1956, the total was about 150 percent above that of 1941, and it still goes up.

Formulation of the program known as Mission 66 was undertaken early in 1955; the report on Mission 66 was made public a year later. Endorsed by the President and Congress, it is a 10-year conservation program for all areas administered by the National Park Service. Its purpose is to develop and staff the areas so that they will provide the fullest possible benefit and enjoyment at the same time that their natural and historic resources are fully safeguarded for future generations.

The target date of 1966, from which Mission 66 gets its name, is singularly appropriate, as that is the 50th Anniversary of the passage of the act of Congress which authorized the establishment of the National Park Service. The program represents the work and the suggestions of hundreds of employees of the Service; all were invited and urged to contribute their ideas as to park needs and the manner in which the National Park System might better serve its owners—the American people.

Elimination of Private Inholdings

Within the authorized boundaries of the various national park areas are private holdings that interfere with efficient manage-

ment. On many of these non-Federal lands are developments that clash violently with accepted standards of park scenery or other resources. All of them are potential dangers to park features; and they frequently preclude or make difficult the provision of needed public facilities.

When Mission 66 was activated, approximately 700,000 acres of private lands still remained. Under the new 10-year program it is planned to work toward the elimination of at least half these holdings, through an expenditure of $1 million of Federal funds annually, plus $500,000 of donated funds. In addition, Mission 66 plans the acquisition of other lands necessary for protection or use, and of water rights needed to insure adequate water supplies. Grazing and other competing uses will be eliminated.

Barring the unexpected, the future of national parks "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" looks bright.

A PRIVATE HOLDING, *Yosemite National Park.* Such holdings as this not only are offensive esthetically, but they constitute a serious fire hazard to the surrounding park lands. Often they stand in the way of needed park developments; and almost always they render park administration difficult.

LIST OF AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, Kentucky
Acadia National Park, Maine
Ackia Battleground National Monument, Mississippi
Adams National Historic Site, Massachusetts
Andrew Johnson National Monument, Tennessee
Antietam National Battlefield Site, Maryland
Antietam National Cemetery, Maryland
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Virginia
Arches National Monument, Utah
Aztec Ruins National Monument, New Mexico
Badlands National Monument, South Dakota
Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico
Battleground National Cemetery, District of Columbia
Big Bend National Park, Texas
Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, Montana
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, Colorado
Blue Ridge Parkway, Virginia and North Carolina
Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Site, Mississippi
Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah
Cabrillo National Monument, California
Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Arizona
Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, North Carolina
Capitol Reef National Monument, Utah
Capulin Mountain National Monument, New Mexico
Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico
Casa Grande National Monument, Arizona
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, Florida
Castle Clinton National Monument, New York
Cedar Breaks National Monument, Utah
Chaco Canyon National Monument, New Mexico
Chalmette National Historical Park, Louisiana
Channel Islands National Monument, California
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia and Tennessee
Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona
Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia
Colorado National Monument, Colorado
Coronado National Memorial, Arizona
Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Washington
Cowpens, National Battlefield Site, South Carolina
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho
Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee
Custer Battlefield National Monument, Montana
Custis-Lee Mansion National Memorial, Virginia
Death Valley National Monument, California and Nevada
De Soto National Memorial, Florida
Devils Postpile National Monument, California
Devils Tower National Monument, Wyoming
Dinosaur National Monument, Utah and Colorado
Edison Laboratory National Monument, New Jersey
Effigy Mounds National Monument, Iowa
El Morro National Monument, New Mexico
Everglades National Park, Florida
Federal Hall National Memorial, New York
Fort Caroline National Memorial, Florida
Fort Donelson National Cemetery, Tennessee
Fort Donelson National Military Park, Tennessee
Fort Frederica National Monument, Georgia
Fort Jefferson National Monument, Florida
Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyoming
Fort Matanzas National Monument, Florida
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Maryland
Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site, Pennsylvania
Fort Pulaski National Monument, Georgia
Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, North Carolina
Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina
Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico
Fort Vancouver National Monument, Washington
Fossil Cycad National Monument, South Dakota
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Virginia
Fredericksburg National Cemetery, Virginia
George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Virginia
George Washington Carver National Monument, Missouri
George Washington Memorial Parkway, Virginia and Maryland
Gettysburg National Cemetery, Pennsylvania
Gettysburg National Military Park, Pennsylvania
Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, New Mexico
Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska
Glacier National Park, Montana
Gran Quivira National Monument, New Mexico
Grand Canyon National Monument, Arizona
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Colorado
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina and Tennessee
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, North Carolina
Hampton National Historic Site, Maryland
Harpers Ferry National Monument, West Virginia
Hawaii National Park, Hawaii

Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site, New York
Homestead National Monument of America, Nebraska
Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Pennsylvania
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas
Hovenweep National Monument, Utah and Colorado
House Where Lincoln Died National Memorial, District of Columbia
Independence National Historical Park, Pennsylvania
Isle Royale National Park, Michigan
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site, Missouri
Jewel Cave National Monument, South Dakota
Joshua Tree National Monument, California
Katmai National Monument, Alaska
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Georgia
Kings Canyon National Park, California
Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina
Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Arizona and Nevada
Lassen Volcanic National Park, California
Lava Beds National Monument, California
Lehman Caves National Monument, Nevada
Lincoln Memorial National Memorial, District of Columbia
Lincoln Museum National Memorial, District of Columbia
Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky
Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia
Meriwether Lewis National Monument, Tennessee
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Millerton Lake National Recreation Area, California
Montezuma Castle National Monument, Arizona
Moores Creek National Military Park, North Carolina
Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey
Mound City Group National Monument, Ohio
Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
Mount Rushmore National Memorial, South Dakota
Muir Woods National Monument, California
Natchez Trace Parkway, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Alabama
National Capital Parks, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia
Natural Bridges National Monument, Utah
Navajo National Monument, Arizona
Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia
Old Philadelphia Custom House National Historic Site, Pennsylvania
Olympic National Park, Washington
Oregon Caves National Monument, Oregon
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona
Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument, Ohio
Petersburg National Military Park, Virginia
Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona
Pinnacles National Monument, California
Pipe Spring National Monument, Arizona
Pipestone National Monument, Minnesota
Platt National Park, Oklahoma
Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Virginia
Rainbow Bridge National Monument, Utah
Richmond National Battlefield Park, Virginia
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Saguaro National Monument, Arizona
Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Massachusetts
San Juan National Historic Site, Puerto Rico
Saratoga National Historical Park, New York
Scotts Bluff National Monument, Nebraska
Sequoia National Park, California
Shadow Mountain National Recreation Area, Colorado
Shenandoah National Park, Virginia
Shiloh National Cemetery, Tennessee
Shiloh National Military Park, Tennessee
Sitka National Monument, Alaska
Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York
Stones River National Cemetery, Tennessee
Stones River National Military Park, Tennessee
Sunset Crater National Monument, Arizona
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota
Thomas Jefferson National Memorial, District of Columbia
Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Utah
Tonto National Monument, Arizona
Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona
Tupelo National Battlefield Site, Mississippi
Tuzigoot National Monument, Arizona
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, New York
Vicksburg National Cemetery, Mississippi
Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi
Virgin Islands National Park, U. S. Virgin Islands
Walnut Canyon National Monument, Arizona
Washington Monument National Memorial, District of Columbia
White Sands National Monument, New Mexico
Whitman National Monument, Washington
Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota
Wright Brothers National Memorial, North Carolina
Wupatki National Monument, Arizona
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho
Yorktown National Cemetery, Virginia
Yosemite National Park, California
Yucca House National Monument, Colorado
Zion National Park, Utah

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